

09/866, 987

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
26 July 2001 (26.07.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/53469 A2(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **C12N 9/00**

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/02088

(22) International Filing Date: 18 January 2001 (18.01.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

60/177,719	21 January 2000 (21.01.2000)	US
60/178,988	28 January 2000 (28.01.2000)	US
60/184,959	25 February 2000 (25.02.2000)	US
60/190,142	17 March 2000 (17.03.2000)	US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **INCYTE GENOMICS, INC.** [US/US]; 3160 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **BANDMAN, Olga** [US/US]; 366 Anna Avenue, Mountain View, CA 94043 (US). **TANG, Y., Tom** [CN/US]; 4230 Ranwick Court, San Jose, CA 95118 (US). **AZIMZAI, Yalda** [US/US]; 5518 Boulder Canyon Drive, Castro Valley, CA 94522 (US). **YUE, Henry** [US/US]; 826 Lois Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (US). **BAUGHN, Mariah, R.** [US/US]; 14244 Santiago Road, San Leandro, CA 94577 (US). **HILLMAN, Jennifer, L.** [US/US]; 230 Monroe Drive #17, Mountain View, CA 94040 (US). **LAL, Preeti** [IN/US]; 2382 Lass Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95054 (US). **WANG, Eureka**[US/US]; 4624 Strawberry Park Drive, San Jose, CA 95129 (US). **GANDHI, Ameena, R.** [US/US]; 837 Roble Avenue #1, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (US). **POLICKY, Jennifer, L.** [US/US]; 4864 National Avenue, San Jose, CA 95124 (US). **MATHUR, Preete** [US/US]; 43733 Greenhills Way, Fremont, CA 94539 (US).(74) Agents: **HAMLET-COX, Diana** et al.; Incyte Genomics, Inc., 3160 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US).

(81) Designated States (national): AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



WO 01/53469 A2

(54) Title: PHOSPHATASES

(57) Abstract: The invention provides human phosphatases (PP) and polynucleotides which identify and encode PP. The invention also provides expression vectors, host cells, antibodies, agonists, and antagonists. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing, treating, or preventing disorders associated with aberrant expression of PP.

PHOSPHATASES

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of phosphatases and to the use of these sequences in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of immune system disorders, neurological disorders, developmental disorders and cell proliferative disorders, including cancer, and in the assessment of the effects of exogenous compounds on the expression of nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of phosphatases.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Reversible protein phosphorylation is the ubiquitous strategy used to control many of the intracellular events in eukaryotic cells. It is estimated that more than ten percent of proteins active in a typical mammalian cell are phosphorylated. Kinases catalyze the transfer of high-energy phosphate groups from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to target proteins on the hydroxyamino acid residues serine, threonine, or tyrosine. Phosphatases, in contrast, remove these phosphate groups. Extracellular signals including hormones, neurotransmitters, and growth and differentiation factor can activate kinases, which can occur as cell surface receptors or as the activator of the final effector protein, but can also occur along the signal transduction pathway. Cascades of kinases occur, as well as kinases sensitive to second messenger molecules. This system allows for the amplification of weak signals (low abundance growth factor molecules, for example), as well as the synthesis of many weak signals into an all-or-nothing response. Phosphatases, then, are essential in determining the extent of phosphorylation in the cell and, together with kinases, regulate key cellular processes such as metabolic enzyme activity, proliferation, cell growth and differentiation, cell adhesion, and cell cycle progression.

Protein phosphatases are characterized as either serine/threonine- or tyrosine-specific-based on their preferred phospho-amino acid substrate. However, some phosphatases (DSPs, for dual specificity phosphatases) can act on phosphorylated tyrosine, serine, or threonine residues. The protein serine/threonine phosphatases (PSPs) are important regulators of many cAMP-mediated hormone responses in cells. Protein tyrosine phosphatases (PTPs) play a significant role in cell cycle and cell signaling processes.

PSPs are found in the cytosol, nucleus, and mitochondria and in association with cytoskeletal and membranous structures in most tissues, especially the brain. Some PSPs require divalent cations, such as Ca^{2+} or Mn^{2+} , for activity. PSPs play important roles in glycogen metabolism, muscle contraction, protein synthesis, T cell function, neuronal activity, oocyte maturation, and hepatic metabolism (reviewed in Cohen, P. (1989) Annu. Rev. Biochem. 58:453-508). PSPs can be separated

into two classes. The PPP class includes PP1, PP2A, PP2B/calcineurin, PP4, PP5, PP6, and PP7. Members of this class are composed of a homologous catalytic subunit bearing a very highly conserved signature sequence, coupled with one or more regulatory subunits (PROSITE PDOC00115). Further interactions with scaffold and anchoring molecules determine the intracellular localization of PSPs and substrate specificity. The PPM class consists of several closely related isoforms of PP2C and is evolutionarily unrelated to the PPP class.

PP1 dephosphorylates many of the proteins phosphorylated by cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) and is an important regulator of many cAMP-mediated hormone responses in cells. A number of isoforms have been identified, with the alpha and beta forms being produced by alternative splicing of the same gene. Both ubiquitous and tissue-specific targeting proteins for PP1 have been identified. In the brain, inhibition of PP1 activity by the dopamine and adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate-regulated phosphoprotein of 32kDa (DARPP-32) is necessary for normal dopamine response in neostriatal neurons (reviewed in Price, N.E. and M.C. Mumby (1999) *Curr. Opin. Neurobiol.* 9:336-342). PP1, along with PP2A, has been shown to limit motility in microvascular endothelial cells, suggesting a role for PSPs in the inhibition of angiogenesis (Gabel, S. et al. (1999) *Otolaryngol. Head Neck Surg.* 121:463-468).

PP2A is the main serine/threonine phosphatase. The core PP2A enzyme consists of a single 36 kDa catalytic subunit (C) associated with a 65 kDa scaffold subunit (A), whose role is to recruit additional regulatory subunits (B). Three gene families encoding B subunits are known (PR55, PR61, and PR72), each of which contain multiple isoforms, and additional families may exist (Millward, T.A et al. (1999) *Trends Biosci.* 24:186-191). These "B-type" subunits are cell type- and tissue-specific and determine the substrate specificity, enzymatic activity, and subcellular localization of the holoenzyme. The PR55 family is highly conserved and bears a conserved motif (PROSITE PDOC00785). PR55 increases PP2A activity toward mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) and MAPK kinase (MEK). PP2A dephosphorylates the MAPK active site, inhibiting the cell's entry into mitosis. Several proteins can compete with PR55 for PP2A core enzyme binding, including the CKII kinase catalytic subunit, polyomavirus middle and small T antigens, and SV40 small t antigen. Viruses may use this mechanism to commandeer PP2A and stimulate progression of the cell through the cell cycle (Pallas, D.C. et al. (1992) *J. Virol.* 66:886-893). Altered MAP kinase expression is also implicated in a variety of disease conditions including cancer, inflammation, immune disorders, and disorders affecting growth and development. PP2A, in fact, can dephosphorylate and modulate the activities of more than 30 protein kinases *in vitro*, and other evidence suggests that the same is true *in vivo* for such kinases as PKB, PKC, the calmodulin-dependent kinases, ERK family MAP kinases, cyclin-dependent kinases, and the I κ B kinases (reviewed in Millward et al, *supra*). PP2A is itself a substrate for CKI and CKII kinases, and can be stimulated by polycationic macromolecules. A

PP2A-like phosphatase is necessary to maintain the G1 phase destruction of mammalian cyclins A and B (Bastians, H. et al. (1999) Mol. Biol. Cell 10:3927-3941). PP2A is a major activity in the brain and is implicated in regulating neurofilament stability and normal neural function, particularly the phosphorylation of the microtubule-associated protein tau. Hyperphosphorylation of tau has been proposed to lead to the neuronal degeneration seen in Alzheimer's disease (reviewed in Price and Mumby, *supra*).

PP2B, or calcineurin, is a Ca^{2+} -activated dimeric phosphatase and is particularly abundant in the brain. It consists of catalytic and regulatory subunits, and is activated by the binding of the calcium/calmodulin complex. Calcineurin is the target of the immunosuppressant drugs cyclosporine and FK506. Along with other cellular factors, these drugs interact with calcineurin and inhibit phosphatase activity. In T cells, this blocks the calcium dependent activation of the NF-AT family of transcription factors, leading to immunosuppression. This family is widely distributed, and it is likely that calcineurin regulates gene expression in other tissues as well. In neurons, calcineurin modulates functions which range from the inhibition of neurotransmitter release to desensitization of postsynaptic NMDA-receptor coupled calcium channels to long term memory (reviewed in Price and Mumby, *supra*).

Other members of the PPP class have recently been identified (Cohen, P.T. (1997) Trends Biochem. Sci 22:245-251). One of them, PP5, contains regulatory domains with tetratricopeptide repeats. It can be activated by polyunsaturated fatty acids and anionic phospholipids *in vitro* and appears to be involved in a number of signaling pathways, including those controlled by atrial natriuretic peptide or steroid hormones (reviewed in Andreeva, A.V. and M.A. Kutuzov (1999) Cell Signal. 11:555-562).

PP2C is a ~42kDa monomer with broad substrate specificity and is dependent on divalent cations (mainly Mn^{2+} or Mg^{2+}) for its activity. PP2C proteins share a conserved N-terminal region with an invariant DGH motif, which contains an aspartate residue involved in cation binding (PROSITE PDOC00792). Targeting proteins and mechanisms regulating PP2C activity have not been identified. PP2C has been shown to inhibit the stress-responsive p38 and Jun kinase (JNK) pathways (Takekawa, M et al. (1998) EMBO J. 17:4744-4752).

In contrast to PSPs, tyrosine-specific phosphatases (PTPs) are generally monomeric proteins of very diverse size (from 20kDa to greater than 100kDa) and structure that function primarily in the transduction of signals across the plasma membrane. PTPs are categorized as either soluble phosphatases or transmembrane receptor proteins that contain a phosphatase domain. All PTPs share a conserved catalytic domain of about 300 amino acids which contains the active site. The active site consensus sequence includes a cysteine residue, which executes a nucleophilic attack on the phosphate moiety during catalysis. Receptor PTPs are made up of an N-terminal extracellular domain

of variable length, a transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic region that generally contains two copies of the catalytic domain. Although only the first copy seems to have enzymatic activity, the second copy apparently affects the substrate specificity of the first. The extracellular domains of some receptor PTPs contain fibronectin-like repeats, immunoglobulin-like domains, MAM domains (an extracellular motif likely to have an adhesive function), or carbonic anhydrase-like domains (PROSITE PDOC 00323). This wide variety of structural motifs accounts for the diversity in size and specificity of PTPs.

PTPs play important roles in biological processes such as cell adhesion, lymphocyte activation, and cell proliferation. PTPs μ and κ are involved in cell-cell contacts, perhaps regulating cadherin/catenin function. A number of PTPs affect cell spreading, focal adhesions, and cell motility, most of them via the integrin/tyrosine kinase signalling pathway (reviewed in Neel, B.G. and N.K. Tonks (1997) *Curr. Op. Cell Bio.* 9:193-204). CD45 phosphatases regulate signal transduction and lymphocyte activation (Ledbetter, J.A. et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:8628-32). Soluble PTPs containing Src-homology-2 domains have been identified (SHPs), suggesting that these molecules might interact with receptor tyrosine kinases. SHP-1 regulates cytokine receptor signaling by controlling the Janus family PTKs in hematopoietic cells, as well as signaling by the T-cell receptor and c-Kit (reviewed in Neel and Tonks, *supra*). M-phase inducer phosphatase plays a key role in the induction of mitosis by dephosphorylating and activating the PTK CDC2, leading to cell division (Sadhu, K. et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 87:5139-5143). In addition, the genes encoding at least eight PTPs have been mapped to chromosomal regions that are translocated or rearranged in various neoplastic conditions, including lymphoma, small cell lung carcinoma, leukemia, adenocarcinoma, and neuroblastoma (reviewed in Charbonneau, H. and N.K. Tonks (1992) *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 8:463-493). Many PTKs are encoded by oncogenes, and it is well known that oncogenesis is often accompanied by increased tyrosine phosphorylation activity. It is therefore possible that PTPs may serve to prevent or reverse cell transformation and the growth of various cancers by controlling the levels of tyrosine phosphorylation in cells. This is supported by studies showing that overexpression of PTP can suppress transformation in cells and that specific inhibition of PTP can enhance cell transformation (Charbonneau and Tonks, *supra*).

Dual specificity phosphatases (DSPs) are structurally more similar to the PTPs than the PSPs. DSPs bear an extended PTP active site motif with an additional 7 amino acid residues. DSPs are primarily associated with cell proliferation and include the cell cycle regulators cdc25A, B, and C. The phosphatases DUSP1 and DUSP2 inactivate the MAPK family members ERK (extracellular signal-regulated kinase), JNK (c-Jun N-terminal kinase), and p38 on both tyrosine and threonine residues (PROSITE PDOC 00323, *supra*). In the activated state, these kinases have been implicated in neuronal differentiation, proliferation, oncogenic transformation, platelet aggregation, and

apoptosis. Thus, DSPs are necessary for proper regulation of these processes (Muda, M. et al. (1996) J. Biol. Chem. 271:27205-27208). The tumor suppressor PTEN is a DSP that also shows lipid phosphatase activity. It seems to negatively regulate interactions with the extracellular matrix and maintains sensitivity to apoptosis. PTEN has been implicated in the prevention of angiogenesis (Giri, D. and M. Ittmann (1999) Hum. Pathol. 30:419-424) and abnormalities in its expression are associated with numerous cancers (reviewed in Tamura, M. et al. (1999) J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 91:1820-8).

The discovery of new phosphatases and the polynucleotides encoding them satisfies a need in the art by providing new compositions which are useful in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of immune system disorders, neurological disorders, developmental disorders and cell proliferative disorders, including cancer, and in the assessment of the effects of exogenous compounds on the expression of nucleic acid and amino acid sequences of phosphatases.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention features purified polypeptides, phosphatases, referred to collectively as "PP" and individually as "PP-1," "PP-2," "PP-3," "PP-4," "PP-5," "PP-6," "PP-7," "PP-8," and "PP-9." In one aspect, the invention provides an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. In one alternative, the invention provides an isolated polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1-9.

The invention further provides an isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. In one alternative, the polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. In another alternative, the polynucleotide is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18.

Additionally, the invention provides a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. In one alternative, the invention provides a cell transformed with the recombinant polynucleotide. In another alternative, the invention provides a transgenic organism comprising the recombinant polynucleotide.

The invention also provides a method for producing a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The method comprises a) culturing a cell under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, wherein said cell is transformed with a recombinant polynucleotide comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide, and b) recovering the polypeptide so expressed.

Additionally, the invention provides an isolated antibody which specifically binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9.

The invention further provides an isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, b) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, c) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to a), d) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to b), and e) an RNA equivalent of a)-d). In one alternative, the polynucleotide comprises at least 60 contiguous nucleotides.

Additionally, the invention provides a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample, said target polynucleotide having a sequence of a polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, b) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, c) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to a), d) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to b), and e) an RNA equivalent of a)-d). The method comprises a) hybridizing the sample with a probe comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to said target polynucleotide in the sample, and which probe specifically hybridizes to said target polynucleotide, under conditions whereby a hybridization complex is formed between said probe and said target polynucleotide or fragments thereof, and b) detecting the presence or absence of said hybridization complex, and optionally, if present, the amount thereof. In one alternative, the probe comprises at least 60 contiguous nucleotides.

The invention further provides a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample, said target polynucleotide having a sequence of a polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, b) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, c) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to a), d) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to b), and e) an RNA equivalent of a)-d). The method comprises a) amplifying said target polynucleotide or fragment thereof using polymerase chain reaction amplification, and b) detecting the presence or absence of said amplified target polynucleotide or fragment thereof, and, optionally, if present, the amount thereof.

The invention further provides a composition comprising an effective amount of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In one embodiment, the composition comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The invention additionally provides a method of treating a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment the composition.

The invention also provides a method for screening a compound for effectiveness as an agonist of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The method comprises a) exposing a sample comprising the polypeptide to a compound, and b) detecting agonist activity in the sample. In one alternative, the invention provides a composition comprising an agonist compound identified by the method and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In another alternative, the invention provides a method of treating a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment the composition.

Additionally, the invention provides a method for screening a compound for effectiveness as an antagonist of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The method comprises a) exposing a sample comprising the polypeptide to a compound, and b) detecting antagonist activity in the sample. In one alternative, the invention provides a composition comprising an antagonist compound identified by the method and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In another alternative, the invention provides a method of treating a disease or condition associated with overexpression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment the composition.

The invention further provides a method of screening for a compound that specifically binds to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The method comprises a) combining the polypeptide with at least one test compound under suitable conditions, and b) detecting binding

of the polypeptide to the test compound, thereby identifying a compound that specifically binds to the polypeptide.

The invention further provides a method of screening for a compound that modulates the activity of a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9. The method comprises a) combining the polypeptide with at least one test compound under conditions permissive for the activity of the polypeptide, b) assessing the activity of the polypeptide in the presence of the test compound, and c) comparing the activity of the polypeptide in the presence of the test compound with the activity of the polypeptide in the absence of the test compound, wherein a change in the activity of the polypeptide in the presence of the test compound is indicative of a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide.

The invention further provides a method for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of a target polynucleotide, wherein said target polynucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, the method comprising a) exposing a sample comprising the target polynucleotide to a compound, and b) detecting altered expression of the target polynucleotide.

The invention further provides a method for assessing toxicity of a test compound, said method comprising a) treating a biological sample containing nucleic acids with the test compound; b) hybridizing the nucleic acids of the treated biological sample with a probe comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of i) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, ii) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, iii) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to i), iv) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to ii), and v) an RNA equivalent of i)-iv). Hybridization occurs under conditions whereby a specific hybridization complex is formed between said probe and a target polynucleotide in the biological sample, said target polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of i) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, ii) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, iii) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to i), iv) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to ii),

and v) an RNA equivalent of i)-iv). Alternatively, the target polynucleotide comprises a fragment of a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of i)-v) above; c) quantifying the amount of hybridization complex; and d) comparing the amount of hybridization complex in the treated biological sample with the amount of hybridization complex in an untreated biological sample, wherein a difference in the amount of hybridization complex in the treated biological sample is indicative of toxicity of the test compound.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLES

Table 1 summarizes the nomenclature for the full length polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the present invention.

Table 2 shows the GenBank identification number and annotation of the nearest GenBank homolog for each polypeptide of the invention. The probability score for the match between each polypeptide and its GenBank homolog is also shown.

Table 3 shows structural features of each polypeptide sequence, including predicted motifs and domains, along with the methods, algorithms, and searchable databases used for analysis of each polypeptide.

Table 4 lists the cDNA and genomic DNA fragments which were used to assemble each polynucleotide sequence, along with selected fragments of the polynucleotide sequences.

Table 5 shows the representative cDNA library for each polynucleotide of the invention.

Table 6 provides an appendix which describes the tissues and vectors used for construction of the cDNA libraries shown in Table 5.

Table 7 shows the tools, programs, and algorithms used to analyze the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention, along with applicable descriptions, references, and threshold parameters.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Before the present proteins, nucleotide sequences, and methods are described, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the particular machines, materials and methods described, as these may vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention which will be limited only by the appended claims.

It must be noted that as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the" include plural reference unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, a reference to "a host cell" includes a plurality of such host cells, and a reference to "an antibody" is a

reference to one or more antibodies and equivalents thereof known to those skilled in the art, and so forth.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meanings as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although
5 any machines, materials, and methods similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used to practice or test the present invention, the preferred machines, materials and methods are now described. All publications mentioned herein are cited for the purpose of describing and disclosing the cell lines, protocols, reagents and vectors which are reported in the publications and which might be used in connection with the invention. Nothing herein is to be construed as an admission that the invention is
10 not entitled to antedate such disclosure by virtue of prior invention.

DEFINITIONS

"PP" refers to the amino acid sequences of substantially purified PP obtained from any species, particularly a mammalian species, including bovine, ovine, porcine, murine, equine, and human, and from any source, whether natural, synthetic, semi-synthetic, or recombinant.
15 The term "agonist" refers to a molecule which intensifies or mimics the biological activity of PP. Agonists may include proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, small molecules, or any other compound or composition which modulates the activity of PP either by directly interacting with PP or by acting on components of the biological pathway in which PP participates.

An "allelic variant" is an alternative form of the gene encoding PP. Allelic variants may result
20 from at least one mutation in the nucleic acid sequence and may result in altered mRNAs or in polypeptides whose structure or function may or may not be altered. A gene may have none, one, or many allelic variants of its naturally occurring form. Common mutational changes which give rise to allelic variants are generally ascribed to natural deletions, additions, or substitutions of nucleotides. Each of these types of changes may occur alone, or in combination with the others, one or more times in
25 a given sequence.

"Altered" nucleic acid sequences encoding PP include those sequences with deletions, insertions, or substitutions of different nucleotides, resulting in a polypeptide the same as PP or a polypeptide with at least one functional characteristic of PP. Included within this definition are polymorphisms which may or may not be readily detectable using a particular oligonucleotide probe of
30 the polynucleotide encoding PP, and improper or unexpected hybridization to allelic variants, with a locus other than the normal chromosomal locus for the polynucleotide sequence encoding PP. The encoded protein may also be "altered," and may contain deletions, insertions, or substitutions of amino acid residues which produce a silent change and result in a functionally equivalent PP. Deliberate amino acid substitutions may be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility,

hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues, as long as the biological or immunological activity of PP is retained. For example, negatively charged amino acids may include aspartic acid and glutamic acid, and positively charged amino acids may include lysine and arginine. Amino acids with uncharged polar side chains having similar hydrophilicity values may include:

5 asparagine and glutamine; and serine and threonine. Amino acids with uncharged side chains having similar hydrophilicity values may include: leucine, isoleucine, and valine; glycine and alanine; and phenylalanine and tyrosine.

The terms "amino acid" and "amino acid sequence" refer to an oligopeptide, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence, or a fragment of any of these, and to naturally occurring or synthetic

10 molecules. Where "amino acid sequence" is recited to refer to a sequence of a naturally occurring protein molecule, "amino acid sequence" and like terms are not meant to limit the amino acid sequence to the complete native amino acid sequence associated with the recited protein molecule.

"Amplification" relates to the production of additional copies of a nucleic acid sequence. Amplification is generally carried out using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technologies well known

15 in the art.

The term "antagonist" refers to a molecule which inhibits or attenuates the biological activity of PP. Antagonists may include proteins such as antibodies, nucleic acids, carbohydrates, small molecules, or any other compound or composition which modulates the activity of PP either by directly interacting with PP or by acting on components of the biological pathway in which PP participates.

20 The term "antibody" refers to intact immunoglobulin molecules as well as to fragments thereof, such as Fab, F(ab')₂, and Fv fragments, which are capable of binding an epitopic determinant. Antibodies that bind PP polypeptides can be prepared using intact polypeptides or using fragments containing small peptides of interest as the immunizing antigen. The polypeptide or oligopeptide used to immunize an animal (e.g., a mouse, a rat, or a rabbit) can be derived from the translation of RNA, or

25 synthesized chemically, and can be conjugated to a carrier protein if desired. Commonly used carriers that are chemically coupled to peptides include bovine serum albumin, thyroglobulin, and keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). The coupled peptide is then used to immunize the animal.

The term "antigenic determinant" refers to that region of a molecule (i.e., an epitope) that makes contact with a particular antibody. When a protein or a fragment of a protein is used to

30 immunize a host animal, numerous regions of the protein may induce the production of antibodies which bind specifically to antigenic determinants (particular regions or three-dimensional structures on the protein). An antigenic determinant may compete with the intact antigen (i.e., the immunogen used to elicit the immune response) for binding to an antibody.

The term "antisense" refers to any composition capable of base-pairing with the "sense" (coding) strand of a specific nucleic acid sequence. Antisense compositions may include DNA; RNA; peptide nucleic acid (PNA); oligonucleotides having modified backbone linkages such as phosphorothioates, methylphosphonates, or benzylphosphonates; oligonucleotides having modified sugar groups such as 2'-methoxyethyl sugars or 2'-methoxyethoxy sugars; or oligonucleotides having modified bases such as 5-methyl cytosine, 2'-deoxyuracil, or 7-deaza-2'-deoxyguanosine. Antisense molecules may be produced by any method including chemical synthesis or transcription. Once introduced into a cell, the complementary antisense molecule base-pairs with a naturally occurring nucleic acid sequence produced by the cell to form duplexes which block either transcription or translation. The designation "negative" or "minus" can refer to the antisense strand, and the designation "positive" or "plus" can refer to the sense strand of a reference DNA molecule.

The term "biologically active" refers to a protein having structural, regulatory, or biochemical functions of a naturally occurring molecule. Likewise, "immunologically active" or "immunogenic" refers to the capability of the natural, recombinant, or synthetic PP, or of any oligopeptide thereof, to induce a specific immune response in appropriate animals or cells and to bind with specific antibodies.

"Complementary" describes the relationship between two single-stranded nucleic acid sequences that anneal by base-pairing. For example, 5'-AGT-3' pairs with its complement, 3'-TCA-5'.

A "composition comprising a given polynucleotide sequence" and a "composition comprising a given amino acid sequence" refer broadly to any composition containing the given polynucleotide or amino acid sequence. The composition may comprise a dry formulation or an aqueous solution. Compositions comprising polynucleotide sequences encoding PP or fragments of PP may be employed as hybridization probes. The probes may be stored in freeze-dried form and may be associated with a stabilizing agent such as a carbohydrate. In hybridizations, the probe may be deployed in an aqueous solution containing salts (e.g., NaCl), detergents (e.g., sodium dodecyl sulfate; SDS), and other components (e.g., Denhardt's solution, dry milk, salmon sperm DNA, etc.).

"Consensus sequence" refers to a nucleic acid sequence which has been subjected to repeated DNA sequence analysis to resolve uncalled bases, extended using the XL-PCR kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City CA) in the 5' and/or the 3' direction, and resequenced, or which has been assembled from one or more overlapping cDNA, EST, or genomic DNA fragments using a computer program for fragment assembly, such as the GELVIEW fragment assembly system (GCG, Madison WI) or Phrap (University of Washington, Seattle WA). Some sequences have been both extended and assembled to produce the consensus sequence.

“Conservative amino acid substitutions” are those substitutions that are predicted to least interfere with the properties of the original protein, i.e., the structure and especially the function of the protein is conserved and not significantly changed by such substitutions. The table below shows amino acids which may be substituted for an original amino acid in a protein and which are regarded as conservative amino acid substitutions.

	Original Residue	Conservative Substitution
	Ala	Gly, Ser
	Arg	His, Lys
	Asn	Asp, Gln, His
10	Asp	Asn, Glu
	Cys	Ala, Ser
	Gln	Asn, Glu, His
	Glu	Asp, Gln, His
	Gly	Ala
15	His	Asn, Arg, Gln, Glu
	Ile	Leu, Val
	Leu	Ile, Val
	Lys	Arg, Gln, Glu
	Met	Leu, Ile
20	Phe	His, Met, Leu, Trp, Tyr
	Ser	Cys, Thr
	Thr	Ser, Val
	Trp	Phe, Tyr
	Tyr	His, Phe, Trp
25	Val	Ile, Leu, Thr

Conservative amino acid substitutions generally maintain (a) the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the substitution, for example, as a beta sheet or alpha helical conformation, (b) the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the site of the substitution, and/or (c) the bulk of the side chain.

A “deletion” refers to a change in the amino acid or nucleotide sequence that results in the absence of one or more amino acid residues or nucleotides.

The term “derivative” refers to a chemically modified polynucleotide or polypeptide. Chemical modifications of a polynucleotide can include, for example, replacement of hydrogen by an alkyl, acyl, hydroxyl, or amino group. A derivative polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide which retains at least one biological or immunological function of the natural molecule. A derivative polypeptide is one modified by glycosylation, pegylation, or any similar process that retains at least one biological or immunological function of the polypeptide from which it was derived.

A “detectable label” refers to a reporter molecule or enzyme that is capable of generating a measurable signal and is covalently or noncovalently joined to a polynucleotide or polypeptide.

A "fragment" is a unique portion of PP or the polynucleotide encoding PP which is identical in sequence to but shorter in length than the parent sequence. A fragment may comprise up to the entire length of the defined sequence, minus one nucleotide/amino acid residue. For example, a fragment may comprise from 5 to 1000 contiguous nucleotides or amino acid residues. A fragment used as a probe, primer, antigen, therapeutic molecule, or for other purposes, may be at least 5, 10, 15, 16, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 150, 250 or at least 500 contiguous nucleotides or amino acid residues in length. Fragments may be preferentially selected from certain regions of a molecule. For example, a polypeptide fragment may comprise a certain length of contiguous amino acids selected from the first 250 or 500 amino acids (or first 25% or 50%) of a polypeptide as shown in a certain defined sequence. Clearly these lengths are exemplary, and any length that is supported by the specification, including the Sequence Listing, tables, and figures, may be encompassed by the present embodiments.

A fragment of SEQ ID NO:10-18 comprises a region of unique polynucleotide sequence that specifically identifies SEQ ID NO:10-18, for example, as distinct from any other sequence in the genome from which the fragment was obtained. A fragment of SEQ ID NO:10-18 is useful, for example, in hybridization and amplification technologies and in analogous methods that distinguish SEQ ID NO:10-18 from related polynucleotide sequences. The precise length of a fragment of SEQ ID NO:10-18 and the region of SEQ ID NO:10-18 to which the fragment corresponds are routinely determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art based on the intended purpose for the fragment.

A fragment of SEQ ID NO:1-9 is encoded by a fragment of SEQ ID NO:10-18. A fragment of SEQ ID NO:1-9 comprises a region of unique amino acid sequence that specifically identifies SEQ ID NO:1-9. For example, a fragment of SEQ ID NO:1-9 is useful as an immunogenic peptide for the development of antibodies that specifically recognize SEQ ID NO:1-9. The precise length of a fragment of SEQ ID NO:1-9 and the region of SEQ ID NO:1-9 to which the fragment corresponds are routinely determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art based on the intended purpose for the fragment.

A "full length" polynucleotide sequence is one containing at least a translation initiation codon (e.g., methionine) followed by an open reading frame and a translation termination codon. A "full length" polynucleotide sequence encodes a "full length" polypeptide sequence.

"Homology" refers to sequence similarity or, interchangeably, sequence identity, between two or more polynucleotide sequences or two or more polypeptide sequences.

The terms "percent identity" and "% identity," as applied to polynucleotide sequences, refer to the percentage of residue matches between at least two polynucleotide sequences aligned using a standardized algorithm. Such an algorithm may insert, in a standardized and reproducible way, gaps in the sequences being compared in order to optimize alignment between two sequences, and therefore

achieve a more meaningful comparison of the two sequences.

Percent identity between polynucleotide sequences may be determined using the default parameters of the CLUSTAL V algorithm as incorporated into the MEGALIGN version 3.12e sequence alignment program. This program is part of the LASERGENE software package, a suite of molecular biological analysis programs (DNASTAR, Madison WI). CLUSTAL V is described in Higgins, D.G. and P.M. Sharp (1989) CABIOS 5:151-153 and in Higgins, D.G. et al. (1992) CABIOS 8:189-191. For pairwise alignments of polynucleotide sequences, the default parameters are set as follows: Ktuple=2, gap penalty=5, window=4, and "diagonals saved"=4. The "weighted" residue weight table is selected as the default. Percent identity is reported by CLUSTAL V as the "percent similarity" between aligned polynucleotide sequences.

Alternatively, a suite of commonly used and freely available sequence comparison algorithms is provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST) (Altschul, S.F. et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410), which is available from several sources, including the NCBI, Bethesda, MD, and on the Internet at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/>. The BLAST software suite includes various sequence analysis programs including "blastn," that is used to align a known polynucleotide sequence with other polynucleotide sequences from a variety of databases. Also available is a tool called "BLAST 2 Sequences" that is used for direct pairwise comparison of two nucleotide sequences. "BLAST 2 Sequences" can be accessed and used interactively at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gorf/bl2.html>. The "BLAST 2 Sequences" tool can be used for both blastn and blastp (discussed below). BLAST programs are commonly used with gap and other parameters set to default settings. For example, to compare two nucleotide sequences, one may use blastn with the "BLAST 2 Sequences" tool Version 2.0.12 (April-21-2000) set at default parameters. Such default parameters may be, for example:

Matrix: BLOSUM62
Reward for match: 1
Penalty for mismatch: -2
Open Gap: 5 and Extension Gap: 2 penalties
Gap x drop-off: 50
Expect: 10
Word Size: 11
Filter: on

Percent identity may be measured over the length of an entire defined sequence, for example, as defined by a particular SEQ ID number, or may be measured over a shorter length, for example, over the length of a fragment taken from a larger, defined sequence, for instance, a fragment of at least 20, at

least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 70, at least 100, or at least 200 contiguous nucleotides. Such lengths are exemplary only, and it is understood that any fragment length supported by the sequences shown herein, in the tables, figures, or Sequence Listing, may be used to describe a length over which percentage identity may be measured.

- 5 Nucleic acid sequences that do not show a high degree of identity may nevertheless encode similar amino acid sequences due to the degeneracy of the genetic code. It is understood that changes in a nucleic acid sequence can be made using this degeneracy to produce multiple nucleic acid sequences that all encode substantially the same protein.

The phrases "percent identity" and "% identity," as applied to polypeptide sequences, refer to
10 the percentage of residue matches between at least two polypeptide sequences aligned using a standardized algorithm. Methods of polypeptide sequence alignment are well-known. Some alignment methods take into account conservative amino acid substitutions. Such conservative substitutions, explained in more detail above, generally preserve the charge and hydrophobicity at the site of substitution, thus preserving the structure (and therefore function) of the polypeptide.

- 15 Percent identity between polypeptide sequences may be determined using the default parameters of the CLUSTAL V algorithm as incorporated into the MEGALIGN version 3.12e sequence alignment program (described and referenced above). For pairwise alignments of polypeptide sequences using CLUSTAL V, the default parameters are set as follows: Ktuple=1, gap penalty=3, window=5, and "diagonals saved"=5. The PAM250 matrix is selected as the default residue weight table. As with
20 polynucleotide alignments, the percent identity is reported by CLUSTAL V as the "percent similarity" between aligned polypeptide sequence pairs.

Alternatively the NCBI BLAST software suite may be used. For example, for a pairwise comparison of two polypeptide sequences, one may use the "BLAST 2 Sequences" tool Version 2.0.12 (April-21-2000) with blastp set at default parameters. Such default parameters may be, for example:

- 25 *Matrix: BLOSUM62*
Open Gap: 11 and Extension Gap: 1 penalties
Gap x drop-off: 50
Expect: 10
Word Size: 3
30 *Filter: on*

Percent identity may be measured over the length of an entire defined polypeptide sequence, for example, as defined by a particular SEQ ID number, or may be measured over a shorter length, for example, over the length of a fragment taken from a larger, defined polypeptide sequence, for instance, a fragment of at least 15, at least 20, at least 30, at least 40, at least 50, at least 70 or at least 150

contiguous residues. Such lengths are exemplary only, and it is understood that any fragment length supported by the sequences shown herein, in the tables, figures or Sequence Listing, may be used to describe a length over which percentage identity may be measured.

“Human artificial chromosomes” (HACs) are linear microchromosomes which may contain
5 DNA sequences of about 6 kb to 10 Mb in size and which contain all of the elements required for chromosome replication, segregation and maintenance.

The term “humanized antibody” refers to an antibody molecule in which the amino acid sequence in the non-antigen binding regions has been altered so that the antibody more closely resembles a human antibody, and still retains its original binding ability.

10 “Hybridization” refers to the process by which a polynucleotide strand anneals with a complementary strand through base pairing under defined hybridization conditions. Specific hybridization is an indication that two nucleic acid sequences share a high degree of complementarity. Specific hybridization complexes form under permissive annealing conditions and remain hybridized after the “washing” step(s). The washing step(s) is particularly important in determining the stringency
15 of the hybridization process, with more stringent conditions allowing less non-specific binding, i.e., binding between pairs of nucleic acid strands that are not perfectly matched. Permissive conditions for annealing of nucleic acid sequences are routinely determinable by one of ordinary skill in the art and may be consistent among hybridization experiments, whereas wash conditions may be varied among experiments to achieve the desired stringency, and therefore hybridization specificity. Permissive
20 annealing conditions occur, for example, at 68°C in the presence of about 6 x SSC, about 1% (w/v) SDS, and about 100 µg/ml sheared, denatured salmon sperm DNA.

Generally, stringency of hybridization is expressed, in part, with reference to the temperature under which the wash step is carried out. Such wash temperatures are typically selected to be about 5°C to 20°C lower than the thermal melting point (T_m) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic
25 strength and pH. The T_m is the temperature (under defined ionic strength and pH) at which 50% of the target sequence hybridizes to a perfectly matched probe. An equation for calculating T_m and conditions for nucleic acid hybridization are well known and can be found in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed., vol. 1-3, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY; specifically see volume 2, chapter 9.

30 High stringency conditions for hybridization between polynucleotides of the present invention include wash conditions of 68°C in the presence of about 0.2 x SSC and about 0.1% SDS, for 1 hour. Alternatively, temperatures of about 65°C, 60°C, 55°C, or 42°C may be used. SSC concentration may be varied from about 0.1 to 2 x SSC, with SDS being present at about 0.1%. Typically, blocking reagents are used to block non-specific hybridization. Such blocking reagents include, for instance,

sheared and denatured salmon sperm DNA at about 100-200 µg/ml. Organic solvent, such as formamide at a concentration of about 35-50% v/v, may also be used under particular circumstances, such as for RNA:DNA hybridizations. Useful variations on these wash conditions will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. Hybridization, particularly under high stringency conditions, may be suggestive of evolutionary similarity between the nucleotides. Such similarity is strongly indicative of a similar role for the nucleotides and their encoded polypeptides.

The term "hybridization complex" refers to a complex formed between two nucleic acid sequences by virtue of the formation of hydrogen bonds between complementary bases. A hybridization complex may be formed in solution (e.g., C₀t or R₀t analysis) or formed between one nucleic acid sequence present in solution and another nucleic acid sequence immobilized on a solid support (e.g., paper, membranes, filters, chips, pins or glass slides, or any other appropriate substrate to which cells or their nucleic acids have been fixed).

The words "insertion" and "addition" refer to changes in an amino acid or nucleotide sequence resulting in the addition of one or more amino acid residues or nucleotides, respectively.

"Immune response" can refer to conditions associated with inflammation, trauma, immune disorders, or infectious or genetic disease, etc. These conditions can be characterized by expression of various factors, e.g., cytokines, chemokines, and other signaling molecules, which may affect cellular and systemic defense systems.

An "immunogenic fragment" is a polypeptide or oligopeptide fragment of PP which is capable of eliciting an immune response when introduced into a living organism, for example, a mammal. The term "immunogenic fragment" also includes any polypeptide or oligopeptide fragment of PP which is useful in any of the antibody production methods disclosed herein or known in the art.

The term "microarray" refers to an arrangement of a plurality of polynucleotides, polypeptides, or other chemical compounds on a substrate.

The terms "element" and "array element" refer to a polynucleotide, polypeptide, or other chemical compound having a unique and defined position on a microarray.

The term "modulate" refers to a change in the activity of PP. For example, modulation may cause an increase or a decrease in protein activity, binding characteristics, or any other biological, functional, or immunological properties of PP.

The phrases "nucleic acid" and "nucleic acid sequence" refer to a nucleotide, oligonucleotide, polynucleotide, or any fragment thereof. These phrases also refer to DNA or RNA of genomic or synthetic origin which may be single-stranded or double-stranded and may represent the sense or the antisense strand, to peptide nucleic acid (PNA), or to any DNA-like or RNA-like material.

"Operably linked" refers to the situation in which a first nucleic acid sequence is placed in a

functional-relationship with a second nucleic acid sequence. For instance, a promoter is operably linked to a coding sequence if the promoter affects the transcription or expression of the coding sequence. Operably linked DNA sequences may be in close proximity or contiguous and, where necessary to join two protein coding regions, in the same reading frame.

5 “Peptide nucleic acid” (PNA) refers to an antisense molecule or anti-gene agent which comprises an oligonucleotide of at least about 5 nucleotides in length linked to a peptide backbone of amino acid residues ending in lysine. The terminal lysine confers solubility to the composition. PNAs preferentially bind complementary single stranded DNA or RNA and stop transcript elongation, and may be pegylated to extend their lifespan in the cell.

10 “Post-translational modification” of an PP may involve lipidation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, racemization, proteolytic cleavage, and other modifications known in the art. These processes may occur synthetically or biochemically. Biochemical modifications will vary by cell type depending on the enzymatic milieu of PP.

 “Probe” refers to nucleic acid sequences encoding PP, their complements, or fragments
15 thereof, which are used to detect identical, allelic or related nucleic acid sequences. Probes are isolated oligonucleotides or polynucleotides attached to a detectable label or reporter molecule. Typical labels include radioactive isotopes, ligands, chemiluminescent agents, and enzymes. “Primers” are short nucleic acids, usually DNA oligonucleotides, which may be annealed to a target polynucleotide by complementary base-pairing. The primer may then be extended along the target DNA strand by a DNA
20 polymerase enzyme. Primer pairs can be used for amplification (and identification) of a nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

 Probes and primers as used in the present invention typically comprise at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of a known sequence. In order to enhance specificity, longer probes and primers may also be employed, such as probes and primers that comprise at least 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100,
25 or at least 150 consecutive nucleotides of the disclosed nucleic acid sequences. Probes and primers may be considerably longer than these examples, and it is understood that any length supported by the specification, including the tables, figures, and Sequence Listing, may be used.

 Methods for preparing and using probes and primers are described in the references, for example Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed., vol. 1-3, Cold
30 Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY; Ausubel, F.M. et al. (1987) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publ. Assoc. & Wiley-Intersciences, New York NY; Innis, M. et al. (1990) PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications, Academic Press, San Diego CA. PCR primer pairs can be derived from a known sequence, for example, by using computer programs intended for that purpose such as Primer (Version 0.5, 1991, Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge

MA).

Oligonucleotides for use as primers are selected using software known in the art for such purpose. For example, OLIGO 4.06 software is useful for the selection of PCR primer pairs of up to 100 nucleotides each, and for the analysis of oligonucleotides and larger polynucleotides of up to 5,000 nucleotides from an input polynucleotide sequence of up to 32 kilobases. Similar primer selection programs have incorporated additional features for expanded capabilities. For example, the PrimOU primer selection program (available to the public from the Genome Center at University of Texas South West Medical Center, Dallas TX) is capable of choosing specific primers from megabase sequences and is thus useful for designing primers on a genome-wide scope. The Primer3 primer selection program (available to the public from the Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research, Cambridge MA) allows the user to input a "mispriming library," in which sequences to avoid as primer binding sites are user-specified. Primer3 is useful, in particular, for the selection of oligonucleotides for microarrays. (The source code for the latter two primer selection programs may also be obtained from their respective sources and modified to meet the user's specific needs.) The PriméGen program (available to the public from the UK Human Genome Mapping Project Resource Centre, Cambridge UK) designs primers based on multiple sequence alignments, thereby allowing selection of primers that hybridize to either the most conserved or least conserved regions of aligned nucleic acid sequences. Hence, this program is useful for identification of both unique and conserved oligonucleotides and polynucleotide fragments. The oligonucleotides and polynucleotide fragments identified by any of the above selection methods are useful in hybridization technologies, for example, as PCR or sequencing primers, microarray elements, or specific probes to identify fully or partially complementary polynucleotides in a sample of nucleic acids. Methods of oligonucleotide selection are not limited to those described above.

A "recombinant nucleic acid" is a sequence that is not naturally occurring or has a sequence that is made by an artificial combination of two or more otherwise separated segments of sequence. This artificial combination is often accomplished by chemical synthesis or, more commonly, by the artificial manipulation of isolated segments of nucleic acids, e.g., by genetic engineering techniques such as those described in Sambrook, supra. The term recombinant includes nucleic acids that have been altered solely by addition, substitution, or deletion of a portion of the nucleic acid. Frequently, a recombinant nucleic acid may include a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to a promoter sequence. Such a recombinant nucleic acid may be part of a vector that is used, for example, to transform a cell.

Alternatively, such recombinant nucleic acids may be part of a viral vector, e.g., based on a vaccinia virus, that could be use to vaccinate a mammal wherein the recombinant nucleic acid is expressed, inducing a protective immunological response in the mammal.

A "regulatory element" refers to a nucleic acid sequence usually derived from untranslated regions of a gene and includes enhancers, promoters, introns, and 5' and 3' untranslated regions (UTRs). Regulatory elements interact with host or viral proteins which control transcription, translation, or RNA stability.

- 5 "Reporter molecules" are chemical or biochemical moieties used for labeling a nucleic acid, amino acid, or antibody. Reporter molecules include radionuclides; enzymes; fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents; substrates; cofactors; inhibitors; magnetic particles; and other moieties known in the art.

- 10 An "RNA equivalent," in reference to a DNA sequence, is composed of the same linear sequence of nucleotides as the reference DNA sequence with the exception that all occurrences of the nitrogenous base thymine are replaced with uracil, and the sugar backbone is composed of ribose instead of deoxyribose.

- The term "sample" is used in its broadest sense. A sample suspected of containing PP, nucleic acids encoding PP, or fragments thereof may comprise a bodily fluid; an extract from a cell,
15 chromosome, organelle, or membrane isolated from a cell; a cell; genomic DNA, RNA, or cDNA, in solution or bound to a substrate; a tissue; a tissue print; etc.

- The terms "specific binding" and "specifically binding" refer to that interaction between a protein or peptide and an agonist, an antibody, an antagonist, a small molecule, or any natural or synthetic binding composition. The interaction is dependent upon the presence of a particular structure
20 of the protein, e.g., the antigenic determinant or epitope, recognized by the binding molecule. For example, if an antibody is specific for epitope "A," the presence of a polypeptide comprising the epitope A, or the presence of free unlabeled A, in a reaction containing free labeled A and the antibody will reduce the amount of labeled A that binds to the antibody.

- The term "substantially purified" refers to nucleic acid or amino acid sequences that are
25 removed from their natural environment and are isolated or separated, and are at least 60% free, preferably at least 75% free, and most preferably at least 90% free from other components with which they are naturally associated.

A "substitution" refers to the replacement of one or more amino acid residues or nucleotides by different amino acid residues or nucleotides, respectively.

- 30 "Substrate" refers to any suitable rigid or semi-rigid support including membranes, filters, chips, slides, wafers, fibers, magnetic or nonmagnetic beads, gels, tubing, plates, polymers, microparticles and capillaries. The substrate can have a variety of surface forms, such as wells, trenches, pins, channels and pores, to which polynucleotides or polypeptides are bound.

A "transcript image" refers to the collective pattern of gene expression by a particular cell type

or tissue under given conditions at a given time.

"Transformation" describes a process by which exogenous DNA is introduced into a recipient cell. Transformation may occur under natural or artificial conditions according to various methods well known in the art, and may rely on any known method for the insertion of foreign nucleic acid sequences into a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell. The method for transformation is selected based on the type of host cell being transformed and may include, but is not limited to, bacteriophage or viral infection, electroporation, heat shock, lipofection, and particle bombardment. The term "transformed cells" includes stably transformed cells in which the inserted DNA is capable of replication either as an autonomously replicating plasmid or as part of the host chromosome, as well as transiently transformed cells which express the inserted DNA or RNA for limited periods of time.

A "transgenic organism," as used herein, is any organism, including but not limited to animals and plants, in which one or more of the cells of the organism contains heterologous nucleic acid introduced by way of human intervention, such as by transgenic techniques well known in the art. The nucleic acid is introduced into the cell, directly or indirectly by introduction into a precursor of the cell, by way of deliberate genetic manipulation, such as by microinjection or by infection with a recombinant virus. The term genetic manipulation does not include classical cross-breeding, or in vitro fertilization, but rather is directed to the introduction of a recombinant DNA molecule. The transgenic organisms contemplated in accordance with the present invention include bacteria, cyanobacteria, fungi, plants and animals. The isolated DNA of the present invention can be introduced into the host by methods known in the art, for example infection, transfection, transformation or transconjugation. Techniques for transferring the DNA of the present invention into such organisms are widely known and provided in references such as Sambrook et al. (1989), supra.

A "variant" of a particular nucleic acid sequence is defined as a nucleic acid sequence having at least 40% sequence identity to the particular nucleic acid sequence over a certain length of one of the nucleic acid sequences using blastn with the "BLAST 2 Sequences" tool Version 2.0.9 (May-07-1999) set at default parameters. Such a pair of nucleic acids may show, for example, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95% or at least 98% or greater sequence identity over a certain defined length. A variant may be described as, for example, an "allelic" (as defined above), "splice," "species," or "polymorphic" variant. A splice variant may have significant identity to a reference molecule, but will generally have a greater or lesser number of polynucleotides due to alternative splicing of exons during mRNA processing. The corresponding polypeptide may possess additional functional domains or lack domains that are present in the reference molecule. Species variants are polynucleotide sequences that vary from one species to another. The resulting

polypeptides will generally have significant amino acid identity relative to each other. A polymorphic variant is a variation in the polynucleotide sequence of a particular gene between individuals of a given species. Polymorphic variants also may encompass "single nucleotide polymorphisms" (SNPs) in which the polynucleotide sequence varies by one nucleotide base. The presence of SNPs may be indicative of, for example, a certain population, a disease state, or a propensity for a disease state.

A "variant" of a particular polypeptide sequence is defined as a polypeptide sequence having at least 40% sequence identity to the particular polypeptide sequence over a certain length of one of the polypeptide sequences using blastp with the "BLAST 2 Sequences" tool Version 2.0.9 (May-07-1999) set at default parameters. Such a pair of polypeptides may show, for example, at least 50%, at least 60%, at least 70%, at least 80%, at least 90%, at least 95%, or at least 98% or greater sequence identity over a certain defined length of one of the polypeptides.

THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the discovery of new human phosphatases (PP), the polynucleotides encoding PP, and the use of these compositions for the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of immune system disorders, neurological disorders, developmental disorders and cell proliferative disorders, including cancer.

Table 1 summarizes the nomenclature for the full length polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences of the invention. Each polynucleotide and its corresponding polypeptide are correlated to a single Incyte project identification number (Incyte Project ID). Each polypeptide sequence is denoted by both a polypeptide sequence identification number (Polypeptide SEQ ID NO:) and an Incyte polypeptide sequence number (Incyte Polypeptide ID) as shown. Each polynucleotide sequence is denoted by both a polynucleotide sequence identification number (Polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:) and an Incyte polynucleotide consensus sequence number (Incyte Polynucleotide ID) as shown.

Table 2 shows sequences with homology to the polypeptides of the invention as identified by BLAST analysis against the GenBank protein (genpept) database. Columns 1 and 2 show the polypeptide sequence identification number (Polypeptide SEQ ID NO:) and the corresponding Incyte polypeptide sequence number (Incyte Polypeptide ID) for each polypeptide of the invention. Column 3 shows the GenBank identification number (Genbank ID NO:) of the nearest GenBank homolog. Column 4 shows the probability score for the match between each polypeptide and its GenBank homolog. Column 5 shows the annotation of the GenBank homolog.

Table 3 shows various structural features of each of the polypeptides of the invention. Columns 1 and 2 show the polypeptide sequence identification number (SEQ ID NO:) and the corresponding Incyte polypeptide sequence number (Incyte Polypeptide ID) for each polypeptide of the invention.

Column 3 shows the number of amino acid residues in each polypeptide. Column 4 shows potential phosphorylation sites, and column 5 shows potential glycosylation sites, as determined by the MOTIFS program of the GCG sequence analysis software package (Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI). Column 6 shows amino acid residues comprising signature sequences, domains, and motifs. Column 7 shows analytical methods for protein structure/function analysis and in some cases, searchable databases to which the analytical methods were applied.

Together, Tables 2 and 3 summarize the properties of each polypeptide of the invention, and these properties establish that the claimed polypeptides are phosphatases. For example, SEQ ID NO:9 is 60% identical to Drosophila melanogaster MAP kinase phosphatase (GenBank ID g6714641) as determined by the Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (BLAST). (See Table 2.) The BLAST probability score is 1.00E-104, which indicates the probability of obtaining the observed polypeptide sequence alignment by chance. SEQ ID NO:9 also contains a dual-specificity phosphatase catalytic domain as determined by searching for statistically significant matches in the hidden Markov model (HMM)-based PFAM database of conserved protein family domains. (See Table 3.) Data from BLAST analyses provide further corroborative evidence that SEQ ID NO:9 is a MAP kinase. SEQ ID NO:1-8 were analyzed and annotated in a similar manner. The algorithms and parameters for the analysis of SEQ ID NO:1-9 are described in Table 7.

As shown in Table 4, the full length polynucleotide sequences of the present invention were assembled using cDNA sequences or coding (exon) sequences derived from genomic DNA, or any combination of these two types of sequences. Columns 1 and 2 list the polynucleotide sequence identification number (Polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:) and the corresponding Incyte polynucleotide consensus sequence number (Incyte Polynucleotide ID) for each polynucleotide of the invention. Column 3 shows the length of each polynucleotide sequence in basepairs. Column 4 lists fragments of the polynucleotide sequences which are useful, for example, in hybridization or amplification technologies that identify SEQ ID NO:10-18 or that distinguish between SEQ ID NO:10-18 and related polynucleotide sequences. Column 5 shows identification numbers corresponding to cDNA sequences, coding sequences (exons) predicted from genomic DNA, and/or sequence assemblages comprised of both cDNA and genomic DNA. These sequences were used to assemble the full length polynucleotide sequences of the invention. Columns 6 and 7 of Table 4 show the nucleotide start (5') and stop (3') positions of the cDNA and genomic sequences in column 5 relative to their respective full length sequences.

The identification numbers in Column 5 of Table 4 may refer specifically, for example, to Incyte cDNAs along with their corresponding cDNA libraries. For example, 1363431F6 is the identification number of an Incyte cDNA sequence, and LUNGNOT12 is the cDNA library from which

it is derived. Incyte cDNAs for which cDNA libraries are not indicated were derived from pooled cDNA libraries. Alternatively, the identification numbers in column 5 may refer to GenBank cDNAs or ESTs which contributed to the assembly of the full length polynucleotide sequences. Alternatively, the identification numbers in column 5 may refer to coding regions predicted by Genscan analysis of genomic DNA. For example, g2961443.v113.gs_2.nt is the identification number of a Genscan-predicted coding sequence, with g2961443 being the GenBank identification number of the sequence to which Genscan was applied. The Genscan-predicted coding sequences may have been edited prior to assembly. (See Example IV.) Alternatively, the identification numbers in column 3 may refer to assemblages of both cDNA and Genscan-predicted exons brought together by an "exon stitching" algorithm. (See Example V.) Alternatively, the identification numbers in column 5 may refer to assemblages of both cDNA and Genscan-predicted exons brought together by an "exon-stretching" algorithm. (See Example V.) In some cases, Incyte cDNA coverage redundant with the sequence coverage shown in column 5 was obtained to confirm the final consensus polynucleotide sequence, but the relevant Incyte cDNA identification numbers are not shown.

Table 5 shows the representative cDNA libraries for those full length polynucleotide sequences which were assembled using Incyte cDNA sequences. The representative cDNA library is the Incyte cDNA library which is most frequently represented by the Incyte cDNA sequences which were used to assemble and confirm the above polynucleotide sequences. The tissues and vectors which were used to construct the cDNA libraries shown in Table 5 are described in Table 6.

The invention also encompasses PP variants. A preferred PP variant is one which has at least about 80%, or alternatively at least about 90%, or even at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity to the PP amino acid sequence, and which contains at least one functional or structural characteristic of PP.

The invention also encompasses polynucleotides which encode PP. In a particular embodiment, the invention encompasses a polynucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18, which encodes PP. The polynucleotide sequences of SEQ ID NO:10-18, as presented in the Sequence Listing, embrace the equivalent RNA sequences, wherein occurrences of the nitrogenous base thymine are replaced with uracil, and the sugar backbone is composed of ribose instead of deoxyribose.

The invention also encompasses a variant of a polynucleotide sequence encoding PP. In particular, such a variant polynucleotide sequence will have at least about 70%, or alternatively at least about 85%, or even at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to the polynucleotide sequence encoding PP. A particular aspect of the invention encompasses a variant of a polynucleotide sequence comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18 which has at least

about 70%, or alternatively at least about 85%, or even at least about 95% polynucleotide sequence identity to a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18. Any one of the polynucleotide variants described above can encode an amino acid sequence which contains at least one functional or structural characteristic of PP.

5 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a multitude of polynucleotide sequences encoding PP, some bearing minimal similarity to the polynucleotide sequences of any known and naturally occurring gene, may be produced. Thus, the invention contemplates each and every possible variation of polynucleotide sequence that could be made by selecting combinations based on possible codon choices. These combinations are made in
10 accordance with the standard triplet genetic code as applied to the polynucleotide sequence of naturally occurring PP, and all such variations are to be considered as being specifically disclosed.

Although nucleotide sequences which encode PP and its variants are generally capable of hybridizing to the nucleotide sequence of the naturally occurring PP under appropriately selected conditions of stringency, it may be advantageous to produce nucleotide sequences encoding PP or its
15 derivatives possessing a substantially different codon usage, e.g., inclusion of non-naturally occurring codons. Codons may be selected to increase the rate at which expression of the peptide occurs in a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host in accordance with the frequency with which particular codons are utilized by the host. Other reasons for substantially altering the nucleotide sequence encoding PP and its derivatives without altering the encoded amino acid sequences include the production of RNA
20 transcripts having more desirable properties, such as a greater half-life, than transcripts produced from the naturally occurring sequence.

The invention also encompasses production of DNA sequences which encode PP and PP derivatives, or fragments thereof, entirely by synthetic chemistry. After production, the synthetic sequence may be inserted into any of the many available expression vectors and cell systems using
25 reagents well known in the art. Moreover, synthetic chemistry may be used to introduce mutations into a sequence encoding PP or any fragment thereof.

Also encompassed by the invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing to the claimed polynucleotide sequences, and, in particular, to those shown in SEQ ID NO:10-18 and fragments thereof under various conditions of stringency. (See, e.g., Wahl, G.M. and
30 S.L. Berger (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 152:399-407; Kimmel, A.R. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 152:507-511.) Hybridization conditions, including annealing and wash conditions, are described in "Definitions."

Methods for DNA sequencing are well known in the art and may be used to practice any of the embodiments of the invention. The methods may employ such enzymes as the Klenow fragment of

DNA polymerase I, SEQUENASE (US Biochemical, Cleveland OH); Taq polymerase (Applied Biosystems), thermostable T7 polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway NJ), or combinations of polymerases and proofreading exonucleases such as those found in the ELONGASE amplification system (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg MD). Preferably, sequence preparation is automated with machines such as the MICROLAB 2200 liquid transfer system (Hamilton, Reno NV), PTC200 thermal cycler (MJ Research, Watertown MA) and ABI CATALYST 800 thermal cycler (Applied Biosystems). Sequencing is then carried out using either the ABI 373 or 377 DNA sequencing system (Applied Biosystems), the MEGABACE 1000 DNA sequencing system (Molecular Dynamics, Sunnyvale CA), or other systems known in the art. The resulting sequences are analyzed using a variety of algorithms which are well known in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, F.M. (1997) Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY, unit 7.7; Meyers, R.A. (1995) Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Wiley VCH, New York NY, pp. 856-853.)

The nucleic acid sequences encoding PP may be extended utilizing a partial nucleotide sequence and employing various PCR-based methods known in the art to detect upstream sequences, such as promoters and regulatory elements. For example, one method which may be employed, restriction-site PCR, uses universal and nested primers to amplify unknown sequence from genomic DNA within a cloning vector. (See, e.g., Sarkar, G. (1993) *PCR Methods Applic.* 2:318-322.) Another method, inverse PCR, uses primers that extend in divergent directions to amplify unknown sequence from a circularized template. The template is derived from restriction fragments comprising a known genomic locus and surrounding sequences. (See, e.g., Triglia, T. et al. (1988) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16:8186.) A third method, capture PCR, involves PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to known sequences in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA. (See, e.g., Lagerstrom, M. et al. (1991) *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-119.) In this method, multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations may be used to insert an engineered double-stranded sequence into a region of unknown sequence before performing PCR. Other methods which may be used to retrieve unknown sequences are known in the art. (See, e.g., Parker, J.D. et al. (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:3055-3060). Additionally, one may use PCR, nested primers, and PROMOTERFINDER libraries (Clontech, Palo Alto CA) to walk genomic DNA. This procedure avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions. For all PCR-based methods, primers may be designed using commercially available software, such as OLIGO 4.06 primer analysis software (National Biosciences, Plymouth MN) or another appropriate program, to be about 22 to 30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of about 50% or more, and to anneal to the template at temperatures of about 68°C to 72°C.

When screening for full length cDNAs, it is preferable to use libraries that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. In addition, random-primed libraries, which often include

sequences containing the 5' regions of genes, are preferable for situations in which an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries may be useful for extension of sequence into 5' non-transcribed regulatory regions.

Capillary electrophoresis systems which are commercially available may be used to analyze the size or confirm the nucleotide sequence of sequencing or PCR products. In particular, capillary sequencing may employ flowable polymers for electrophoretic separation, four different nucleotide-specific, laser-stimulated fluorescent dyes, and a charge coupled device camera for detection of the emitted wavelengths. Output/light intensity may be converted to electrical signal using appropriate software (e.g., GENOTYPER and SEQUENCE NAVIGATOR, Applied Biosystems), and the entire process from loading of samples to computer analysis and electronic data display may be computer controlled. Capillary electrophoresis is especially preferable for sequencing small DNA fragments which may be present in limited amounts in a particular sample.

In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode PP may be cloned in recombinant DNA molecules that direct expression of PP, or fragments or functional equivalents thereof, in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and used to express PP.

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter PP-encoding sequences for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to, modification of the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. For example, oligonucleotide-mediated site-directed mutagenesis may be used to introduce mutations that create new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, and so forth.

The nucleotides of the present invention may be subjected to DNA shuffling techniques such as MOLECULARBREEDING (Maxygen Inc., Santa Clara CA; described in U.S. Patent Number 5,837,458; Chang, C.-C. et al. (1999) Nat. Biotechnol. 17:793-797; Christians, F.C. et al. (1999) Nat. Biotechnol. 17:259-264; and Cramer, A. et al. (1996) Nat. Biotechnol. 14:315-319) to alter or improve the biological properties of PP, such as its biological or enzymatic activity or its ability to bind to other molecules or compounds. DNA shuffling is a process by which a library of gene variants is produced using PCR-mediated recombination of gene fragments. The library is then subjected to selection or screening procedures that identify those gene variants with the desired properties. These preferred variants may then be pooled and further subjected to recursive rounds of DNA shuffling and selection/screening. Thus, genetic diversity is created through "artificial"

breeding and rapid molecular evolution. For example, fragments of a single gene containing random point mutations may be recombined, screened, and then reshuffled until the desired properties are optimized. Alternatively, fragments of a given gene may be recombined with fragments of homologous genes in the same gene family, either from the same or different species, thereby
5 maximizing the genetic diversity of multiple naturally occurring genes in a directed and controllable manner.

In another embodiment, sequences encoding PP may be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art. (See, e.g., Caruthers, M.H. et al. (1980) *Nucleic Acids Symp. Ser.* 7:215-223; and Horn, T. et al. (1980) *Nucleic Acids Symp. Ser.* 7:225-232.) Alternatively, PP
10 itself or a fragment thereof may be synthesized using chemical methods. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solution-phase or solid-phase techniques. (See, e.g., Creighton, T. (1984) *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Properties*, WH Freeman, New York NY, pp.55-60; and Roberge, J.Y. et al. (1995) *Science* 269:202-204.) Automated synthesis may be achieved using the ABI 431A peptide synthesizer (Applied Biosystems). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of PP, or any
15 part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof, to produce a variant polypeptide or a polypeptide having a sequence of a naturally occurring polypeptide.

The peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography. (See, e.g., Chiez, R.M. and F.Z. Regnier (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 182:392-421.)
20 The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or by sequencing. (See, e.g., Creighton, *supra*, pp. 28-53.)

In order to express a biologically active PP, the nucleotide sequences encoding PP or derivatives thereof may be inserted into an appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for transcriptional and translational control of the inserted coding sequence in a
25 suitable host. These elements include regulatory sequences, such as enhancers, constitutive and inducible promoters, and 5' and 3' untranslated regions in the vector and in polynucleotide sequences encoding PP. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding PP. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences, e.g. the Kozak sequence. In cases where sequences
30 encoding PP and its initiation codon and upstream regulatory sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a fragment thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including an in-frame ATG initiation codon should be provided by the vector. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural

and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers appropriate for the particular host cell system used. (See, e.g., Scharf, D. et al. (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125-162.)

Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding PP and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. (See, e.g., Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview NY, ch. 4, 8, and 16-17; Ausubel, F.M. et al. (1995) Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY, ch. 9, 13, and 16.)

A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding PP. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with viral expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with viral expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV, or tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (e.g., Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems. (See, e.g., Sambrook, supra; Ausubel, supra; Van Heeke, G. and S.M. Schuster (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509; Engelhard, E.K. et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:3224-3227; Sandig, V. et al. (1996) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 7:1937-1945; Takamatsu, N. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:307-311; The McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York NY, pp. 191-196; Logan, J. and T. Shenk (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:3655-3659; and Harrington, J.J. et al. (1997) *Nat. Genet.* 15:345-355.) Expression vectors derived from retroviruses, adenoviruses, or herpes or vaccinia viruses, or from various bacterial plasmids, may be used for delivery of nucleotide sequences to the targeted organ, tissue, or cell population. (See, e.g., Di Nicola, M. et al. (1998) *Cancer Gen. Ther.* 5(6):350-356; Yu, M. et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90(13):6340-6344; Buller, R.M. et al. (1985) *Nature* 317(6040):813-815; McGregor, D.P. et al. (1994) *Mol. Immunol.* 31(3):219-226; and Verma, I.M. and N. Somia (1997) *Nature* 389:239-242.) The invention is not limited by the host cell employed.

In bacterial systems, a number of cloning and expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for polynucleotide sequences encoding PP. For example, routine cloning, subcloning, and propagation of polynucleotide sequences encoding PP can be achieved using a multifunctional E. coli vector such as PBLUESCRIPT (Stratagene, La Jolla CA) or PSPORT1 plasmid (Life Technologies). Ligation of sequences encoding PP into the vector's multiple cloning site disrupts the *lacZ* gene, allowing a colorimetric screening procedure for identification of transformed bacteria containing recombinant molecules. In addition, these vectors may be useful for in vitro transcription,

dideoxy sequencing, single strand rescue with helper phage, and creation of nested deletions in the cloned sequence. (See, e.g., Van Heeke, G. and S.M. Schuster (1989) J. Biol. Chem. 264:5503-5509.) When large quantities of PP are needed, e.g. for the production of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of PP may be used. For example, vectors containing the strong, inducible SP6 or T7 bacteriophage promoter may be used.

Yeast expression systems may be used for production of PP. A number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters, such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH promoters, may be used in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae or Pichia pastoris. In addition, such vectors direct either the secretion or intracellular retention of expressed proteins and enable integration of foreign sequences into the host genome for stable propagation. (See, e.g., Ausubel, 1995, supra; Bitter, G.A. et al. (1987) Methods Enzymol. 153:516-544; and Scorer, C.A. et al. (1994) Bio/Technology 12:181-184.)

Plant systems may also be used for expression of PP. Transcription of sequences encoding PP may be driven by viral promoters, e.g., the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, N. (1987) EMBO J. 6:307-311). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used. (See, e.g., Coruzzi, G. et al. (1984) EMBO J. 3:1671-1680; Broglie, R. et al. (1984) Science 224:838-843; and Winter, J. et al. (1991) Results Probl. Cell Differ. 17:85-105.) These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. (See, e.g., The McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York NY, pp. 191-196.)

In mammalian cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding PP may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain infective virus which expresses PP in host cells. (See, e.g., Logan, J. and T. Shenk (1984) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3655-3659.) In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells. SV40 or EBV-based vectors may also be used for high-level protein expression.

Human artificial chromosomes (HACs) may also be employed to deliver larger fragments of DNA than can be contained in and expressed from a plasmid. HACs of about 6 kb to 10 Mb are constructed and delivered via conventional delivery methods (liposomes, polycationic amino polymers, or vesicles) for therapeutic purposes. (See, e.g., Harrington, J.J. et al. (1997) Nat. Genet. 15:345-355.)

For long term production of recombinant proteins in mammalian systems, stable expression of PP in cell lines is preferred. For example, sequences encoding PP can be transformed into cell lines

using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for about 1 to 2 days in enriched media before being switched to selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to a selective agent, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be propagated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase genes, for use in *tk* and *apr* cells, respectively. (See, e.g., Wigler, M. et al. (1977) Cell 11:223-232; Lowy, I. et al. (1980) Cell 22:817-823.) Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic, or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection. For example, *dhfr* confers resistance to methotrexate; *neo* confers resistance to the aminoglycosides neomycin and G-418; and *als* and *pat* confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively. (See, e.g., Wigler, M. et al. (1980) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:3567-3570; Colbere-Garapin, F. et al. (1981) J. Mol. Biol. 150:1-14.) Additional selectable genes have been described, e.g., *trpB* and *hisD*, which alter cellular requirements for metabolites. (See, e.g., Hartman, S.C. and R.C. Mulligan (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:8047-8051.) Visible markers, e.g., anthocyanins, green fluorescent proteins (GFP; Clontech), β glucuronidase and its substrate β -glucuronide, or luciferase and its substrate luciferin may be used. These markers can be used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system. (See, e.g., Rhodes, C.A. (1995) Methods Mol. Biol. 55:121-131.)

Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, the presence and expression of the gene may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding PP is inserted within a marker gene sequence, transformed cells containing sequences encoding PP can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a sequence encoding PP under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

In general, host cells that contain the nucleic acid sequence encoding PP and that express PP may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations, PCR amplification, and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein sequences.

Immunological methods for detecting and measuring the expression of PP using either specific polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are known in the art. Examples of such techniques include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), radioimmunoassays (RIAs), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on PP is preferred, but a competitive binding assay may be employed. These and other assays are well known in the art. (See, e.g., Hampton, R. et al. (1990) Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual, APS Press, St. Paul MN, Sect. IV; Coligan, J.E. et al. (1997) Current Protocols in Immunology, Greene Pub. Associates and Wiley-Interscience, New York NY; and Pound, J.D. (1998) Immunochemical Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa NJ.)

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides encoding PP include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling, or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences encoding PP, or any fragments thereof, may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits, such as those provided by Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Promega (Madison WI), and US Biochemical. Suitable reporter molecules or labels which may be used for ease of detection include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents, as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

Host cells transformed with nucleotide sequences encoding PP may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a transformed cell may be secreted or retained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides which encode PP may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of PP through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" or "pro" form of the protein may also be used to specify protein targeting, folding, and/or activity. Different host cells which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for post-translational activities (e.g., CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38) are available from the American Type Culture

Collection (ATCC, Manassas VA) and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences encoding PP may be ligated to a heterologous sequence resulting in translation of a fusion protein in any of the aforementioned host systems. For example, a chimeric PP protein containing a heterologous moiety that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody may facilitate the screening of peptide libraries for inhibitors of PP activity. Heterologous protein and peptide moieties may also facilitate purification of fusion proteins using commercially available affinity matrices. Such moieties include, but are not limited to, glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose binding protein (MBP), thioredoxin (Trx), calmodulin binding peptide (CBP), 6-His, FLAG, *c-myc*, and hemagglutinin (HA). GST, MBP, Trx, CBP, and 6-His enable purification of their cognate fusion proteins on immobilized glutathione, maltose, phenylarsine oxide, calmodulin, and metal-chelate resins, respectively. FLAG, *c-myc*, and hemagglutinin (HA) enable immunoaffinity purification of fusion proteins using commercially available monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies that specifically recognize these epitope tags. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a proteolytic cleavage site located between the PP encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that PP may be cleaved away from the heterologous moiety following purification. Methods for fusion protein expression and purification are discussed in Ausubel (1995, *supra*, ch. 10). A variety of commercially available kits may also be used to facilitate expression and purification of fusion proteins.

In a further embodiment of the invention, synthesis of radiolabeled PP may be achieved *in vitro* using the TNT rabbit reticulocyte lysate or wheat germ extract system (Promega). These systems couple transcription and translation of protein-coding sequences operably associated with the T7, T3, or SP6 promoters. Translation takes place in the presence of a radiolabeled amino acid precursor, for example, ³⁵S-methionine.

PP of the present invention or fragments thereof may be used to screen for compounds that specifically bind to PP. At least one and up to a plurality of test compounds may be screened for specific binding to PP. Examples of test compounds include antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins (e.g., receptors), or small molecules.

In one embodiment, the compound thus identified is closely related to the natural ligand of PP, e.g., a ligand or fragment thereof, a natural substrate, a structural or functional mimetic, or a natural binding partner. (See, e.g., Coligan, J.E. et al. (1991) Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2): Chapter 5.) Similarly, the compound can be closely related to the natural receptor to which PP binds, or to at least a fragment of the receptor, e.g., the ligand binding site. In either case, the compound can be rationally designed using known techniques. In one embodiment, screening for these compounds

involves producing appropriate cells which express PP, either as a secreted protein or on the cell membrane. Preferred cells include cells from mammals, yeast, Drosophila, or E. coli. Cells expressing PP or cell membrane fractions which contain PP are then contacted with a test compound and binding, stimulation, or inhibition of activity of either PP or the compound is analyzed.

5 An assay may simply test binding of a test compound to the polypeptide, wherein binding is detected by a fluorophore, radioisotope, enzyme conjugate, or other detectable label. For example, the assay may comprise the steps of combining at least one test compound with PP, either in solution or affixed to a solid support, and detecting the binding of PP to the compound. Alternatively, the assay may detect or measure binding of a test compound in the presence of a labeled competitor.

10 Additionally, the assay may be carried out using cell-free preparations, chemical libraries, or natural product mixtures, and the test compound(s) may be free in solution or affixed to a solid support.

PP of the present invention or fragments thereof may be used to screen for compounds that modulate the activity of PP. Such compounds may include agonists, antagonists, or partial or inverse agonists. In one embodiment, an assay is performed under conditions permissive for PP activity, wherein PP is combined with at least one test compound, and the activity of PP in the presence of a test compound is compared with the activity of PP in the absence of the test compound. A change in the activity of PP in the presence of the test compound is indicative of a compound that modulates the activity of PP. Alternatively, a test compound is combined with an in vitro or cell-free system comprising PP under conditions suitable for PP activity, and the assay is performed. In either of these assays, a test compound which modulates the activity of PP may do so indirectly and need not come in direct contact with the test compound. At least one and up to a plurality of test compounds may be screened.

In another embodiment, polynucleotides encoding PP or their mammalian homologs may be "knocked out" in an animal model system using homologous recombination in embryonic stem (ES) cells. Such techniques are well known in the art and are useful for the generation of animal models of human disease. (See, e.g., U.S. Patent Number 5,175,383 and U.S. Patent Number 5,767,337.) For example, mouse ES cells, such as the mouse 129/SvJ cell line, are derived from the early mouse embryo and grown in culture. The ES cells are transformed with a vector containing the gene of interest disrupted by a marker gene, e.g., the neomycin phosphotransferase gene (neo; Capecchi, M.R. (1989) Science 244:1288-1292). The vector integrates into the corresponding region of the host genome by homologous recombination. Alternatively, homologous recombination takes place using the Cre-loxP system to knockout a gene of interest in a tissue- or developmental stage-specific manner (Marth, J.D. (1996) Clin. Invest. 97:1999-2002; Wagner, K.U. et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:4323-4330). Transformed ES cells are identified and microinjected into mouse cell blastocysts such as those from

the C57BL/6 mouse strain. The blastocysts are surgically transferred to pseudopregnant dams, and the resulting chimeric progeny are genotyped and bred to produce heterozygous or homozygous strains. Transgenic animals thus generated may be tested with potential therapeutic or toxic agents.

Polynucleotides encoding PP may also be manipulated in vitro in ES cells derived from human blastocysts. Human ES cells have the potential to differentiate into at least eight separate cell lineages including endoderm, mesoderm, and ectodermal cell types. These cell lineages differentiate into, for example, neural cells, hematopoietic lineages, and cardiomyocytes (Thomson, J.A. et al. (1998) Science 282:1145-1147).

Polynucleotides encoding PP can also be used to create "knockin" humanized animals (pigs) or transgenic animals (mice or rats) to model human disease. With knockin technology, a region of a polynucleotide encoding PP is injected into animal ES cells, and the injected sequence integrates into the animal cell genome. Transformed cells are injected into blastulae, and the blastulae are implanted as described above. Transgenic progeny or inbred lines are studied and treated with potential pharmaceutical agents to obtain information on treatment of a human disease. Alternatively, a mammal inbred to overexpress PP, e.g., by secreting PP in its milk, may also serve as a convenient source of that protein (Janne, J. et al. (1998) Biotechnol. Annu. Rev. 4:55-74).

THERAPEUTICS

Chemical and structural similarity, e.g., in the context of sequences and motifs, exists between regions of PP and phosphatases. In addition, the expression of PP is closely associated with cell proliferation, cancer, and in particular with colon cancer. Therefore, PP appears to play a role in immune system disorders, neurological disorders, developmental disorders and cell proliferative disorders, including cancer. In the treatment of disorders associated with increased PP expression or activity, it is desirable to decrease the expression or activity of PP. In the treatment of disorders associated with decreased PP expression or activity, it is desirable to increase the expression or activity of PP.

Therefore, in one embodiment, PP or a fragment or derivative thereof may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of PP. Examples of such disorders include, but are not limited to, an immune system disorder, such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), X-linked agammaglobulinemia of Bruton, common variable immunodeficiency (CVI), DiGeorge's syndrome (thymic hypoplasia), thymic dysplasia, isolated IgA deficiency, severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID), immunodeficiency with thrombocytopenia and eczema (Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome), Chediak-Higashi syndrome, chronic granulomatous diseases, hereditary angioneurotic edema, and immunodeficiency associated with Cushing's disease; a neurological disorder, such as epilepsy, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, stroke,

--

cerebral neoplasms; Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, dementia; Parkinson's disease and other extrapyramidal disorders, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other motor neuron disorders, progressive neural muscular atrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, hereditary ataxias, multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases, bacterial and viral meningitis, brain abscess, subdural empyema, epidural abscess, suppurative intracranial thrombophlebitis, myelitis and radiculitis, viral central nervous system disease, prion diseases including kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome, fatal familial insomnia, nutritional and metabolic diseases of the nervous system, neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, cerebelloretinal hemangioblastomatosis, encephalotrigeminal syndrome, mental retardation and other developmental disorders of the central nervous system including Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, neuroskeletal disorders, autonomic nervous system disorders, cranial nerve disorders, spinal cord diseases, muscular dystrophy and other neuromuscular disorders, peripheral nervous system disorders, dermatomyositis and polymyositis, inherited, metabolic, endocrine, and toxic myopathies, myasthenia gravis, periodic paralysis, mental disorders including mood, anxiety, and schizophrenic disorders, seasonal affective disorder (SAD), akathisia, amnesia, catatonia, diabetic neuropathy, tardive dyskinesia, dystonias, paranoid psychoses, postherpetic neuralgia, Tourette's disorder, progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, and familial frontotemporal dementia; a developmental disorder, such as renal tubular acidosis, anemia, Cushing's syndrome, achondroplastic dwarfism, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy, epilepsy, gonadal dysgenesis, WAGR syndrome (Wilms' tumor, aniridia, genitourinary abnormalities, and mental retardation), Smith-Magenis syndrome, myelodysplastic syndrome, hereditary mucoepithelial dysplasia, hereditary keratodermas, hereditary neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and neurofibromatosis, hypothyroidism, hydrocephalus, seizure disorders such as Sydenham's chorea and cerebral palsy, spina bifida, anencephaly, craniorachischisis, congenital glaucoma, cataract, and sensorineural hearing loss; and a cell proliferative disorder, such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, bursitis, cirrhosis, hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myelofibrosis, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, polycythemia vera, psoriasis, primary thrombocythemia, and cancers including adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, sarcoma, teratocarcinoma, and, in particular, cancers of the adrenal gland, bladder, bone, bone marrow, brain, breast, cervix, gall bladder, ganglia, gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid, penis, prostate, salivary glands, skin, spleen, testis, thymus, thyroid, and uterus.

In another embodiment, a vector capable of expressing PP or a fragment or derivative thereof may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of PP including, but not limited to, those described above.

In a further embodiment, a composition comprising a substantially purified PP in conjunction

with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of PP including, but not limited to, those provided above.

5 In still another embodiment, an agonist which modulates the activity of PP may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of PP including, but not limited to, those listed above.

In a further embodiment, an antagonist of PP may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with increased expression or activity of PP. Examples of such disorders include, but are not limited to, those immune system disorders, neurological disorders, developmental
10 disorders and cell proliferative disorders, including cancer described above. In one aspect, an antibody which specifically binds PP may be used directly as an antagonist or indirectly as a targeting or delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to cells or tissues which express PP.

In an additional embodiment, a vector expressing the complement of the polynucleotide encoding PP may be administered to a subject to treat or prevent a disorder associated with increased
15 expression or activity of PP including, but not limited to, those described above.

In other embodiments, any of the proteins, antagonists, antibodies, agonists, complementary sequences, or vectors of the invention may be administered in combination with other appropriate therapeutic agents. Selection of the appropriate agents for use in combination therapy may be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, according to conventional pharmaceutical principles. The combination
20 of therapeutic agents may act synergistically to effect the treatment or prevention of the various disorders described above. Using this approach, one may be able to achieve therapeutic efficacy with lower dosages of each agent, thus reducing the potential for adverse side effects.

An antagonist of PP may be produced using methods which are generally known in the art. In particular, purified PP may be used to produce antibodies or to screen libraries of pharmaceutical
25 agents to identify those which specifically bind PP. Antibodies to PP may also be generated using methods that are well known in the art. Such antibodies may include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, chimeric, and single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, and fragments produced by a Fab expression library. Neutralizing antibodies (i.e., those which inhibit dimer formation) are generally preferred for therapeutic use.

30 For the production of antibodies, various hosts including goats, rabbits, rats, mice, humans, and others may be immunized by injection with PP or with any fragment or oligopeptide thereof which has immunogenic properties. Depending on the host species, various adjuvants may be used to increase immunological response. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's, mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, and surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions,

peptides, oil emulsions, KLH, and dinitrophenol. Among adjuvants used in humans, BCG (bacilli Calmette-Guerin) and Corynebacterium parvum are especially preferable.

It is preferred that the oligopeptides, peptides, or fragments used to induce antibodies to PP have an amino acid sequence consisting of at least about 5 amino acids, and generally will consist of at least about 10 amino acids. It is also preferable that these oligopeptides, peptides, or fragments are identical to a portion of the amino acid sequence of the natural protein. Short stretches of PP amino acids may be fused with those of another protein, such as KLH, and antibodies to the chimeric molecule may be produced.

Monoclonal antibodies to PP may be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique, and the EBV-hybridoma technique. (See, e.g., Kohler, G. et al. (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497; Kozbor, D. et al. (1985) *J. Immunol. Methods* 81:31-42; Cote, R.J. et al. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:2026-2030; and Cole, S.P. et al. (1984) *Mol. Cell Biol.* 62:109-120.)

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies," such as the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity, can be used. (See, e.g., Morrison, S.L. et al. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6851-6855; Neuberger, M.S. et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:604-608; and Takeda, S. et al. (1985) *Nature* 314:452-454.) Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies may be adapted, using methods known in the art, to produce PP-specific single chain antibodies. Antibodies with related specificity, but of distinct idiotypic composition, may be generated by chain shuffling from random combinatorial immunoglobulin libraries. (See, e.g., Burton, D.R. (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:10134-10137.)

Antibodies may also be produced by inducing in vivo production in the lymphocyte population or by screening immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in the literature. (See, e.g., Orlandi, R. et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:3833-3837; Winter, G. et al. (1991) *Nature* 349:293-299.)

Antibody fragments which contain specific binding sites for PP may also be generated. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to, F(ab')₂ fragments produced by pepsin digestion of the antibody molecule and Fab fragments generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of the F(ab')₂ fragments. Alternatively, Fab expression libraries may be constructed to allow rapid and easy identification of monoclonal Fab fragments with the desired specificity. (See, e.g., Huse, W.D. et al. (1989) *Science* 246:1275-1281.)

Various immunoassays may be used for screening to identify antibodies having the desired

specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies with established specificities are well known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the measurement of complex formation between PP and its specific antibody. A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering PP epitopes is generally used, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed (Pound, *supra*).

Various methods such as Scatchard analysis in conjunction with radioimmunoassay techniques may be used to assess the affinity of antibodies for PP. Affinity is expressed as an association constant, K_a , which is defined as the molar concentration of PP-antibody complex divided by the molar concentrations of free antigen and free antibody under equilibrium conditions. The K_a determined for a preparation of polyclonal antibodies, which are heterogeneous in their affinities for multiple PP epitopes, represents the average affinity, or avidity, of the antibodies for PP. The K_a determined for a preparation of monoclonal antibodies, which are monospecific for a particular PP epitope, represents a true measure of affinity. High-affinity antibody preparations with K_a ranging from about 10^9 to 10^{12} L/mole are preferred for use in immunoassays in which the PP-antibody complex must withstand rigorous manipulations. Low-affinity antibody preparations with K_a ranging from about 10^6 to 10^7 L/mole are preferred for use in immunopurification and similar procedures which ultimately require dissociation of PP, preferably in active form, from the antibody (Catty, D. (1988) Antibodies, Volume I: A Practical Approach, IRL Press, Washington DC; Liddell, J.E. and A. Cryer (1991) A Practical Guide to Monoclonal Antibodies, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY).

The titer and avidity of polyclonal antibody preparations may be further evaluated to determine the quality and suitability of such preparations for certain downstream applications. For example, a polyclonal antibody preparation containing at least 1-2 mg specific antibody/ml, preferably 5-10 mg specific antibody/ml, is generally employed in procedures requiring precipitation of PP-antibody complexes. Procedures for evaluating antibody specificity, titer, and avidity, and guidelines for antibody quality and usage in various applications, are generally available. (See, e.g., Catty, *supra*, and Coligan et al. *supra*.)

In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides encoding PP, or any fragment or complement thereof, may be used for therapeutic purposes. In one aspect, modifications of gene expression can be achieved by designing complementary sequences or antisense molecules (DNA, RNA, PNA, or modified oligonucleotides) to the coding or regulatory regions of the gene encoding PP. Such technology is well known in the art, and antisense oligonucleotides or larger fragments can be designed from various locations along the coding or control regions of sequences encoding PP. (See, e.g., Agrawal, S., ed. (1996) Antisense Therapeutics, Humana Press Inc., Totawa NJ.)

In therapeutic use, any gene delivery system suitable for introduction of the antisense sequences into appropriate target cells can be used. Antisense sequences can be delivered intracellularly in the form of an expression plasmid which, upon transcription, produces a sequence complementary to at least a portion of the cellular sequence encoding the target protein. (See, e.g., Slater, J.E. et al. (1998) *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 102(3):469-475; and Scanlon, K.J. et al. (1995) 9(13):1288-1296.) Antisense sequences can also be introduced intracellularly through the use of viral vectors, such as retrovirus and adeno-associated virus vectors. (See, e.g., Miller, A.D. (1990) *Blood* 76:271; Ausubel, *supra*; Uckert, W. and W. Walther (1994) *Pharmacol. Ther.* 63(3):323-347.) Other gene delivery mechanisms include liposome-derived systems, artificial viral envelopes, and other systems known in the art. (See, e.g., Rossi, J.J. (1995) *Br. Med. Bull.* 51(1):217-225; Boado, R.J. et al. (1998) *J. Pharm. Sci.* 87(11):1308-1315; and Morris, M.C. et al. (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(14):2730-2736.)

In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotides encoding PP may be used for somatic or germline gene therapy. Gene therapy may be performed to (i) correct a genetic deficiency (e.g., in the cases of severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)-X1 disease characterized by X-linked inheritance (Cavazzana-Calvo, M. et al. (2000) *Science* 288:669-672), severe combined immunodeficiency syndrome associated with an inherited adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency (Blaise, R.M. et al. (1995) *Science* 270:475-480; Bordignon, C. et al. (1995) *Science* 270:470-475), cystic fibrosis (Zabner, J. et al. (1993) *Cell* 75:207-216; Crystal, R.G. et al. (1995) *Hum. Gene Therapy* 6:643-666; Crystal, R.G. et al. (1995) *Hum. Gene Therapy* 6:667-703), thalassemias, familial hypercholesterolemia, and hemophilia resulting from Factor VIII or Factor IX deficiencies (Crystal, R.G. (1995) *Science* 270:404-410; Verma, I.M. and N. Somia (1997) *Nature* 389:239-242)), (ii) express a conditionally lethal gene product (e.g., in the case of cancers which result from unregulated cell proliferation), or (iii) express a protein which affords protection against intracellular parasites (e.g., against human retroviruses, such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (Baltimore, D. (1988) *Nature* 335:395-396; Poeschla, E. et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA.* 93:11395-11399), hepatitis B or C virus (HBV, HCV); fungal parasites, such as Candida albicans and Paracoccidioides brasiliensis; and protozoan parasites such as Plasmodium falciparum and Trypanosoma cruzi). In the case where a genetic deficiency in PP expression or regulation causes disease, the expression of PP from an appropriate population of transduced cells may alleviate the clinical manifestations caused by the genetic deficiency.

In a further embodiment of the invention, diseases or disorders caused by deficiencies in PP are treated by constructing mammalian expression vectors encoding PP and introducing these vectors by mechanical means into PP-deficient cells. Mechanical transfer technologies for use with cells *in vivo* or

ex vitro include (i) direct DNA microinjection into individual cells, (ii) ballistic gold particle delivery, (iii) liposome-mediated transfection, (iv) receptor-mediated gene transfer, and (v) the use of DNA transposons (Morgan, R.A. and W.F. Anderson (1993) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 62:191-217; Ivics, Z. (1997) *Cell* 91:501-510; Boulay, J.-L. and H. R  c  pon (1998) *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 9:445-450).

- 5 Expression vectors that may be effective for the expression of PP include, but are not limited to, the PCDNA 3.1, EPITAG, PRCCMV2, PREP, PVAX vectors (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA), PCMV-SCRIPT, PCMV-TAG, PEGSH/PERV (Stratagene, La Jolla CA), and PTET-OFF, PTET-ON, PTRE2, PTRE2-LUC, PTK-HYG (Clontech, Palo Alto CA). PP may be expressed using
- 10 (i) a constitutively active promoter, (e.g., from cytomegalovirus (CMV), Rous sarcoma virus (RSV), SV40 virus, thymidine kinase (TK), or β -actin genes), (ii) an inducible promoter (e.g., the tetracycline-regulated promoter (Gossen, M. and H. Bujard (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:5547-5551; Gossen, M. et al. (1995) *Science* 268:1766-1769; Rossi, F.M.V. and H.M. Blau (1998) *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.* 9:451-456), commercially available in the T-REX plasmid (Invitrogen)); the ecdysone-inducible promoter (available in the plasmids PVGRXR and PIND; Invitrogen); the
- 15 FK506/rapamycin inducible promoter; or the RU486/mifepristone inducible promoter (Rossi, F.M.V. and Blau, H.M. *supra*)), or (iii) a tissue-specific promoter or the native promoter of the endogenous gene encoding PP from a normal individual.

- Commercially available liposome transformation kits (e.g., the PERFECT LIPID TRANSFECTION KIT, available from Invitrogen) allow one with ordinary skill in the art to deliver
- 20 polynucleotides to target cells in culture and require minimal effort to optimize experimental parameters. In the alternative, transformation is performed using the calcium phosphate method (Graham, F.L. and A.J. Eb (1973) *Virology* 52:456-467), or by electroporation (Neumann, E. et al. (1982) *EMBO J.* 1:841-845). The introduction of DNA to primary cells requires modification of these standardized mammalian transfection protocols.

- 25 In another embodiment of the invention, diseases or disorders caused by genetic defects with respect to PP expression are treated by constructing a retrovirus vector consisting of (i) the polynucleotide encoding PP under the control of an independent promoter or the retrovirus long terminal repeat (LTR) promoter, (ii) appropriate RNA packaging signals, and (iii) a Rev-responsive element (RRE) along with additional retrovirus *cis*-acting RNA sequences and coding sequences required for
- 30 efficient vector propagation. Retrovirus vectors (e.g., PFB and PFBNEO) are commercially available (Stratagene) and are based on published data (Riviere, I. et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:6733-6737), incorporated by reference herein. The vector is propagated in an appropriate vector producing cell line (VPCL) that expresses an envelope gene with a tropism for receptors on the target cells or a promiscuous envelope protein such as VSVg (Armentano, D. et al. (1987) *J. Virol.* 61:1647-

1650; Bender, M.A. et al. (1987) *J. Virol.* 61:1639-1646; Adam, M.A. and A.D. Miller (1988) *J. Virol.* 62:3802-3806; Dull, T. et al. (1998) *J. Virol.* 72:8463-8471; Zufferey, R. et al. (1998) *J. Virol.* 72:9873-9880). U.S. Patent Number 5,910,434 to Rigg ("Method for obtaining retrovirus packaging cell lines producing high transducing efficiency retroviral supernatant") discloses a method for
5 obtaining retrovirus packaging cell lines and is hereby incorporated by reference. Propagation of retrovirus vectors, transduction of a population of cells (e.g., CD4⁺ T-cells), and the return of transduced cells to a patient are procedures well known to persons skilled in the art of gene therapy and have been well documented (Ranga, U. et al. (1997) *J. Virol.* 71:7020-7029; Bauer, G. et al. (1997) *Blood* 89:2259-2267; Bonyhadi, M.L. (1997) *J. Virol.* 71:4707-4716; Ranga, U. et al. (1998) *Proc.*
10 *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95:1201-1206; Su, L. (1997) *Blood* 89:2283-2290).

In the alternative, an adenovirus-based gene therapy delivery system is used to deliver polynucleotides encoding PP to cells which have one or more genetic abnormalities with respect to the expression of PP. The construction and packaging of adenovirus-based vectors are well known to those with ordinary skill in the art. Replication defective adenovirus vectors have proven to be versatile for
15 importing genes encoding immunoregulatory proteins into intact islets in the pancreas (Csete, M.E. et al. (1995) *Transplantation* 27:263-268). Potentially useful adenoviral vectors are described in U.S. Patent Number 5,707,618 to Armentano ("Adenovirus vectors for gene therapy"), hereby incorporated by reference. For adenoviral vectors, see also Antinozzi, P.A. et al. (1999) *Annu. Rev. Nutr.* 19:511-544 and Verma, I.M. and N. Somia (1997) *Nature* 18:389:239-242, both incorporated by
20 reference herein.

In another alternative, a herpes-based, gene therapy delivery system is used to deliver polynucleotides encoding PP to target cells which have one or more genetic abnormalities with respect to the expression of PP. The use of herpes simplex virus (HSV)-based vectors may be especially valuable for introducing PP to cells of the central nervous system, for which HSV has a tropism. The
25 construction and packaging of herpes-based vectors are well known to those with ordinary skill in the art. A replication-competent herpes simplex virus (HSV) type 1-based vector has been used to deliver a reporter gene to the eyes of primates (Liu, X. et al. (1999) *Exp. Eye Res.* 169:385-395). The construction of a HSV-1 virus vector has also been disclosed in detail in U.S. Patent Number 5,804,413 to DeLuca ("Herpes simplex virus strains for gene transfer"), which is hereby incorporated by
30 reference. U.S. Patent Number 5,804,413 teaches the use of recombinant HSV d92 which consists of a genome containing at least one exogenous gene to be transferred to a cell under the control of the appropriate promoter for purposes including human gene therapy. Also taught by this patent are the construction and use of recombinant HSV strains deleted for ICP4, ICP27 and ICP22. For HSV vectors, see also Goins, W.F. et al. (1999) *J. Virol.* 73:519-532 and Xu, H. et al. (1994) *Dev. Biol.*

163:152-161, hereby incorporated by reference. The manipulation of cloned herpesvirus sequences, the generation of recombinant virus following the transfection of multiple plasmids containing different segments of the large herpesvirus genomes, the growth and propagation of herpesvirus, and the infection of cells with herpesvirus are techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

5 In another alternative, an alphavirus (positive, single-stranded RNA virus) vector is used to deliver polynucleotides encoding PP to target cells. The biology of the prototypic alphavirus, Semliki Forest Virus (SFV), has been studied extensively and gene transfer vectors have been based on the SFV genome (Garoff, H. and K.-J. Li (1998) Curr. Opin. Biotechnol. 9:464-469). During alphavirus RNA replication, a subgenomic RNA is generated that normally encodes the viral capsid proteins. This
10 subgenomic RNA replicates to higher levels than the full length genomic RNA, resulting in the overproduction of capsid proteins relative to the viral proteins with enzymatic activity (e.g., protease and polymerase). Similarly, inserting the coding sequence for PP into the alphavirus genome in place of the capsid-coding region results in the production of a large number of PP-coding RNAs and the synthesis of high levels of PP in vector transduced cells. While alphavirus infection is typically
15 associated with cell lysis within a few days, the ability to establish a persistent infection in hamster normal kidney cells (BHK-21) with a variant of Sindbis virus (SIN) indicates that the lytic replication of alphaviruses can be altered to suit the needs of the gene therapy application (Dryga, S.A. et al. (1997) Virology 228:74-83). The wide host range of alphaviruses will allow the introduction of PP into a variety of cell types. The specific transduction of a subset of cells in a population may require
20 the sorting of cells prior to transduction. The methods of manipulating infectious cDNA clones of alphaviruses, performing alphavirus cDNA and RNA transfections, and performing alphavirus infections, are well known to those with ordinary skill in the art.

Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, e.g., between about positions -10 and +10 from the start site, may also be employed to inhibit gene expression. Similarly, inhibition can
25 be achieved using triple helix base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it causes inhibition of the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or regulatory molecules. Recent therapeutic advances using triplex DNA have been described in the literature. (See, e.g., Gee, J.E. et al. (1994) in Huber, B.E. and B.I. Carr, Molecular and Immunologic Approaches, Futura Publishing, Mt. Kisco NY, pp. 163-177.) A
30 complementary sequence or antisense molecule may also be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes.

Ribozymes, enzymatic RNA molecules, may also be used to catalyze the specific cleavage of RNA. The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence-specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. For example,

engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules may specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of sequences encoding PP.

Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within any potential RNA target are initially identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites, including the following sequences: GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides, corresponding to the region of the target gene containing the cleavage site, may be evaluated for secondary structural features which may render the oligonucleotide inoperable. The suitability of candidate targets may also be evaluated by testing accessibility to hybridization with complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays.

Complementary ribonucleic acid molecules and ribozymes of the invention may be prepared by any method known in the art for the synthesis of nucleic acid molecules. These include techniques for chemically synthesizing oligonucleotides such as solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis. Alternatively, RNA molecules may be generated by *in vitro* and *in vivo* transcription of DNA sequences encoding PP. Such DNA sequences may be incorporated into a wide variety of vectors with suitable RNA polymerase promoters such as T7 or SP6. Alternatively, these cDNA constructs that synthesize complementary RNA, constitutively or inducibly, can be introduced into cell lines, cells, or tissues.

RNA molecules may be modified to increase intracellular stability and half-life. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends of the molecule, or the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages within the backbone of the molecule. This concept is inherent in the production of PNAs and can be extended in all of these molecules by the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine, and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-, methyl-, thio-, and similarly modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine, and uridine which are not as easily recognized by endogenous endonucleases.

An additional embodiment of the invention encompasses a method for screening for a compound which is effective in altering expression of a polynucleotide encoding PP. Compounds which may be effective in altering expression of a specific polynucleotide may include, but are not limited to, oligonucleotides, antisense oligonucleotides, triple helix-forming oligonucleotides, transcription factors and other polypeptide transcriptional regulators, and non-macromolecular chemical entities which are capable of interacting with specific polynucleotide sequences. Effective compounds may alter polynucleotide expression by acting as either inhibitors or promoters of polynucleotide expression. Thus, in the treatment of disorders associated with increased PP expression or activity, a compound which specifically inhibits expression of the polynucleotide encoding PP may be therapeutically useful, and in the treatment of disorders associated with decreased PP expression or activity, a compound which specifically promotes expression of the polynucleotide

encoding PP may be therapeutically useful.

At least one, and up to a plurality, of test compounds may be screened for effectiveness in altering expression of a specific polynucleotide. A test compound may be obtained by any method commonly known in the art, including chemical modification of a compound known to be effective in altering polynucleotide expression; selection from an existing, commercially-available or proprietary library of naturally-occurring or non-natural chemical compounds; rational design of a compound based on chemical and/or structural properties of the target polynucleotide; and selection from a library of chemical compounds created combinatorially or randomly. A sample comprising a polynucleotide encoding PP is exposed to at least one test compound thus obtained. The sample may comprise, for example, an intact or permeabilized cell, or an *in vitro* cell-free or reconstituted biochemical system. Alterations in the expression of a polynucleotide encoding PP are assayed by any method commonly known in the art. Typically, the expression of a specific nucleotide is detected by hybridization with a probe having a nucleotide sequence complementary to the sequence of the polynucleotide encoding PP. The amount of hybridization may be quantified, thus forming the basis for a comparison of the expression of the polynucleotide both with and without exposure to one or more test compounds. Detection of a change in the expression of a polynucleotide exposed to a test compound indicates that the test compound is effective in altering the expression of the polynucleotide. A screen for a compound effective in altering expression of a specific polynucleotide can be carried out, for example, using a *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* gene expression system (Atkins, D. et al. (1999) U.S. Patent No. 5,932,435; Arndt, G.M. et al. (2000) Nucleic Acids Res. 28:E15) or a human cell line such as HeLa cell (Clarke, M.L. et al. (2000) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 268:8-13). A particular embodiment of the present invention involves screening a combinatorial library of oligonucleotides (such as deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, peptide nucleic acids, and modified oligonucleotides) for antisense activity against a specific polynucleotide sequence (Bruice, T.W. et al. (1997) U.S. Patent No. 5,686,242; Bruice, T.W. et al. (2000) U.S. Patent No. 6,022,691).

Many methods for introducing vectors into cells or tissues are available and equally suitable for use *in vivo*, *in vitro*, and *ex vivo*. For *ex vivo* therapy, vectors may be introduced into stem cells taken from the patient and clonally propagated for autologous transplant back into that same patient. Delivery by transfection, by liposome injections, or by polycationic amino polymers may be achieved using methods which are well known in the art. (See, e.g., Goldman, C.K. et al. (1997) Nat. Biotechnol. 15:462-466.)

Any of the therapeutic methods described above may be applied to any subject in need of such therapy, including, for example, mammals such as humans, dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, and monkeys.

An additional embodiment of the invention relates to the administration of a composition which

generally comprises an active ingredient formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Excipients may include, for example, sugars, starches, celluloses, gums, and proteins. Various formulations are commonly known and are thoroughly discussed in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Maack Publishing, Easton PA). Such compositions may consist of PP, antibodies to PP, and mimetics, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of PP.

The compositions utilized in this invention may be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intra-arterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, pulmonary, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, enteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal means.

Compositions for pulmonary administration may be prepared in liquid or dry powder form. These compositions are generally aerosolized immediately prior to inhalation by the patient. In the case of small molecules (e.g. traditional low molecular weight organic drugs), aerosol delivery of fast-acting formulations is well-known in the art. In the case of macromolecules (e.g. larger peptides and proteins), recent developments in the field of pulmonary delivery via the alveolar region of the lung have enabled the practical delivery of drugs such as insulin to blood circulation (see, e.g., Patton, J.S. et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,997,848). Pulmonary delivery has the advantage of administration without needle injection, and obviates the need for potentially toxic penetration enhancers.

Compositions suitable for use in the invention include compositions wherein the active ingredients are contained in an effective amount to achieve the intended purpose. The determination of an effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art.

Specialized forms of compositions may be prepared for direct intracellular delivery of macromolecules comprising PP or fragments thereof. For example, liposome preparations containing a cell-impermeable macromolecule may promote cell fusion and intracellular delivery of the macromolecule. Alternatively, PP or a fragment thereof may be joined to a short cationic N-terminal portion from the HIV Tat-1 protein. Fusion proteins thus generated have been found to transduce into the cells of all tissues, including the brain, in a mouse model system (Schwarze, S.R. et al. (1999) Science 285:1569-1572).

For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays, e.g., of neoplastic cells, or in animal models such as mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, monkeys, or pigs. An animal model may also be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient, for example PP or fragments thereof, antibodies of PP, and agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of PP, which ameliorates the

symptoms or condition. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity may be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or with experimental animals, such as by calculating the ED_{50} (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) or LD_{50} (the dose lethal to 50% of the population) statistics. The dose ratio of toxic to therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index, which can be expressed as the LD_{50}/ED_{50} ratio. Compositions which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies are used to formulate a range of dosage for human use. The dosage contained in such compositions is preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that includes the ED_{50} with little or no toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, the sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors related to the subject requiring treatment. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active moiety or to maintain the desired effect. Factors which may be taken into account include the severity of the disease state, the general health of the subject, the age, weight, and gender of the subject, time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and response to therapy. Long-acting compositions may be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week, or biweekly depending on the half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation.

Normal dosage amounts may vary from about 0.1 μg to 100,000 μg , up to a total dose of about 1 gram, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature and generally available to practitioners in the art. Those skilled in the art will employ different formulations for nucleotides than for proteins or their inhibitors. Similarly, delivery of polynucleotides or polypeptides will be specific to particular cells, conditions, locations, etc.

DIAGNOSTICS

In another embodiment, antibodies which specifically bind PP may be used for the diagnosis of disorders characterized by expression of PP, or in assays to monitor patients being treated with PP or agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of PP. Antibodies useful for diagnostic purposes may be prepared in the same manner as described above for therapeutics. Diagnostic assays for PP include methods which utilize the antibody and a label to detect PP in human body fluids or in extracts of cells or tissues. The antibodies may be used with or without modification, and may be labeled by covalent or non-covalent attachment of a reporter molecule. A wide variety of reporter molecules, several of which are described above, are known in the art and may be used.

A variety of protocols for measuring PP, including ELISAs, RIAs, and FACS, are known in the art and provide a basis for diagnosing altered or abnormal levels of PP expression. Normal or

standard values for PP expression are established by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal mammalian subjects, for example, human subjects, with antibodies to PP under conditions suitable for complex formation. The amount of standard complex formation may be quantitated by various methods, such as photometric means. Quantities of PP expressed in subject, control, and
5 disease samples from biopsied tissues are compared with the standard values. Deviation between standard and subject values establishes the parameters for diagnosing disease.

In another embodiment of the invention, the polynucleotides encoding PP may be used for diagnostic purposes. The polynucleotides which may be used include oligonucleotide sequences, complementary RNA and DNA molecules, and PNAs. The polynucleotides may be used to detect and
10 quantify gene expression in biopsied tissues in which expression of PP may be correlated with disease. The diagnostic assay may be used to determine absence, presence, and excess expression of PP, and to monitor regulation of PP levels during therapeutic intervention.

In one aspect, hybridization with PCR probes which are capable of detecting polynucleotide sequences, including genomic sequences, encoding PP or closely related molecules may be used to
15 identify nucleic acid sequences which encode PP. The specificity of the probe, whether it is made from a highly specific region, e.g., the 5' regulatory region, or from a less specific region, e.g., a conserved motif, and the stringency of the hybridization or amplification will determine whether the probe identifies only naturally occurring sequences encoding PP, allelic variants, or related sequences.

Probes may also be used for the detection of related sequences, and may have at least 50%
20 sequence identity to any of the PP encoding sequences. The hybridization probes of the subject invention may be DNA or RNA and may be derived from the sequence of SEQ ID NO:10-18 or from genomic sequences including promoters, enhancers, and introns of the PP gene.

Means for producing specific hybridization probes for DNAs encoding PP include the cloning of polynucleotide sequences encoding PP or PP derivatives into vectors for the production of mRNA
25 probes. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by means of the addition of the appropriate RNA polymerases and the appropriate labeled nucleotides. Hybridization probes may be labeled by a variety of reporter groups, for example, by radionuclides such as ^{32}P or ^{35}S , or by enzymatic labels, such as alkaline phosphatase coupled to the probe via avidin/biotin coupling systems, and the like.

30 Polynucleotide sequences encoding PP may be used for the diagnosis of disorders associated with expression of PP. Examples of such disorders include, but are not limited to, an immune system disorder, such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), X-linked agammaglobinemia of Bruton, common variable immunodeficiency (CVI), DiGeorge's syndrome (thymic hypoplasia), thymic dysplasia, isolated IgA deficiency, severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID),

immunodeficiency with thrombocytopenia and eczema (Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome), Chediak-Higashi syndrome, chronic granulomatous diseases, hereditary angioneurotic edema, and immunodeficiency associated with Cushing's disease; a neurological disorder, such as epilepsy, ischemic cerebrovascular disease, stroke, cerebral neoplasms, Alzheimer's disease, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, dementia, Parkinson's disease and other extrapyramidal disorders, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other motor neuron disorders, progressive neural muscular atrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, hereditary ataxias, multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases, bacterial and viral meningitis, brain abscess, subdural empyema, epidural abscess, suppurative intracranial thrombophlebitis, myelitis and radiculitis, viral central nervous system disease, prion diseases including kuru, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, and Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome, fatal familial insomnia, nutritional and metabolic diseases of the nervous system, neurofibromatosis, tuberous sclerosis, cerebelloretinal hemangioblastomatosis, encephalotrigeminal syndrome, mental retardation and other developmental disorders of the central nervous system including Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, neuroskeletal disorders, autonomic nervous system disorders, cranial nerve disorders, spinal cord diseases, muscular dystrophy and other neuromuscular disorders, peripheral nervous system disorders, dermatomyositis and polymyositis, inherited, metabolic, endocrine, and toxic myopathies, myasthenia gravis, periodic paralysis, mental disorders including mood, anxiety, and schizophrenic disorders, seasonal affective disorder (SAD), akathisia, amnesia, catatonia, diabetic neuropathy, tardive dyskinesia, dystonias, paranoid psychoses, postherpetic neuralgia, Tourette's disorder, progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, and familial frontotemporal dementia; a developmental disorder, such as renal tubular acidosis, anemia, Cushing's syndrome, achondroplastic dwarfism, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy, epilepsy, gonadal dysgenesis, WAGR syndrome (Wilms' tumor, aniridia, genitourinary abnormalities, and mental retardation), Smith-Magenis syndrome, myelodysplastic syndrome, hereditary mucoepithelial dysplasia, hereditary keratodermas, hereditary neuropathies such as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and neurofibromatosis, hypothyroidism, hydrocephalus, seizure disorders such as Sydenham's chorea and cerebral palsy, spina bifida, anencephaly, craniorachischisis, congenital glaucoma, cataract, and sensorineural hearing loss; and a cell proliferative disorder, such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, bursitis, cirrhosis, hepatitis, mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), myelofibrosis, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, polycythemia vera, psoriasis, primary thrombocythemia, and cancers including adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, sarcoma, teratocarcinoma, and, in particular, cancers of the adrenal gland, bladder, bone, bone marrow, brain, breast, cervix, gall bladder, ganglia, gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid, penis, prostate, salivary glands, skin, spleen, testis, thymus, thyroid, and uterus. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PP may be used in Southern or northern analysis, dot blot, or other

membrane-based technologies; in PCR technologies; in dipstick, pin, and multiformat ELISA-like assays; and in microarrays utilizing fluids or tissues from patients to detect altered PP expression. Such qualitative or quantitative methods are well known in the art.

5 In a particular aspect, the nucleotide sequences encoding PP may be useful in assays that detect the presence of associated disorders, particularly those mentioned above. The nucleotide sequences encoding PP may be labeled by standard methods and added to a fluid or tissue sample from a patient under conditions suitable for the formation of hybridization complexes. After a suitable incubation period, the sample is washed and the signal is quantified and compared with a standard value. If the amount of signal in the patient sample is significantly altered in comparison to a control sample then the
10 presence of altered levels of nucleotide sequences encoding PP in the sample indicates the presence of the associated disorder. Such assays may also be used to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen in animal studies, in clinical trials, or to monitor the treatment of an individual patient.

In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of a disorder associated with expression of PP, a
15 normal or standard profile for expression is established. This may be accomplished by combining body fluids or cell extracts taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with a sequence, or a fragment thereof, encoding PP, under conditions suitable for hybridization or amplification. Standard hybridization may be quantified by comparing the values obtained from normal subjects with values from an experiment in which a known amount of a substantially purified polynucleotide is used.
20 Standard values obtained in this manner may be compared with values obtained from samples from patients who are symptomatic for a disorder. Deviation from standard values is used to establish the presence of a disorder.

Once the presence of a disorder is established and a treatment protocol is initiated, hybridization assays may be repeated on a regular basis to determine if the level of expression in the
25 patient begins to approximate that which is observed in the normal subject. The results obtained from successive assays may be used to show the efficacy of treatment over a period ranging from several days to months.

With respect to cancer, the presence of an abnormal amount of transcript (either under- or overexpressed) in biopsied tissue from an individual may indicate a predisposition for the development
30 of the disease, or may provide a means for detecting the disease prior to the appearance of actual clinical symptoms. A more definitive diagnosis of this type may allow health professionals to employ preventative measures or aggressive treatment earlier thereby preventing the development or further progression of the cancer.

Additional diagnostic uses for oligonucleotides designed from the sequences encoding PP may

involve the use of PCR. These oligomers may be chemically synthesized, generated enzymatically, or produced in vitro. Oligomers will preferably contain a fragment of a polynucleotide encoding PP, or a fragment of a polynucleotide complementary to the polynucleotide encoding PP, and will be employed under optimized conditions for identification of a specific gene or condition. Oligomers may also be employed under less stringent conditions for detection or quantification of closely related DNA or RNA sequences.

In a particular aspect, oligonucleotide primers derived from the polynucleotide sequences encoding PP may be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). SNPs are substitutions, insertions and deletions that are a frequent cause of inherited or acquired genetic disease in humans. Methods of SNP detection include, but are not limited to, single-stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) and fluorescent SSCP (fSSCP) methods. In SSCP, oligonucleotide primers derived from the polynucleotide sequences encoding PP are used to amplify DNA using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The DNA may be derived, for example, from diseased or normal tissue, biopsy samples, bodily fluids, and the like. SNPs in the DNA cause differences in the secondary and tertiary structures of PCR products in single-stranded form, and these differences are detectable using gel electrophoresis in non-denaturing gels. In fSSCP, the oligonucleotide primers are fluorescently labeled, which allows detection of the amplimers in high-throughput equipment such as DNA sequencing machines. Additionally, sequence database analysis methods, termed *in silico* SNP (isSNP), are capable of identifying polymorphisms by comparing the sequence of individual overlapping DNA fragments which assemble into a common consensus sequence. These computer-based methods filter out sequence variations due to laboratory preparation of DNA and sequencing errors using statistical models and automated analyses of DNA sequence chromatograms. In the alternative, SNPs may be detected and characterized by mass spectrometry using, for example, the high throughput MASSARRAY system (Sequenom, Inc., San Diego CA).

Methods which may also be used to quantify the expression of PP include radiolabeling or biotinylating nucleotides, coamplification of a control nucleic acid, and interpolating results from standard curves. (See, e.g., Melby, P.C. et al. (1993) *J. Immunol. Methods* 159:235-244; Duplaa, C. et al. (1993) *Anal. Biochem.* 212:229-236.) The speed of quantitation of multiple samples may be accelerated by running the assay in a high-throughput format where the oligomer or polynucleotide of interest is presented in various dilutions and a spectrophotometric or colorimetric response gives rapid quantitation.

In further embodiments, oligonucleotides or longer fragments derived from any of the polynucleotide sequences described herein may be used as elements on a microarray. The microarray can be used in transcript imaging techniques which monitor the relative expression levels of large

numbers of genes simultaneously as described below. The microarray may also be used to identify genetic variants, mutations, and polymorphisms. This information may be used to determine gene function, to understand the genetic basis of a disorder, to diagnose a disorder, to monitor progression/regression of disease as a function of gene expression, and to develop and monitor the activities of therapeutic agents in the treatment of disease. In particular, this information may be used to develop a pharmacogenomic profile of a patient in order to select the most appropriate and effective treatment regimen for that patient. For example, therapeutic agents which are highly effective and display the fewest side effects may be selected for a patient based on his/her pharmacogenomic profile.

In another embodiment, PP, fragments of PP, or antibodies specific for PP may be used as elements on a microarray. The microarray may be used to monitor or measure protein-protein interactions, drug-target interactions, and gene expression profiles, as described above.

A particular embodiment relates to the use of the polynucleotides of the present invention to generate a transcript image of a tissue or cell type. A transcript image represents the global pattern of gene expression by a particular tissue or cell type. Global gene expression patterns are analyzed by quantifying the number of expressed genes and their relative abundance under given conditions and at a given time. (See Seilhamer et al., "Comparative Gene Transcript Analysis," U.S. Patent Number 5,840,484, expressly incorporated by reference herein.) Thus a transcript image may be generated by hybridizing the polynucleotides of the present invention or their complements to the totality of transcripts or reverse transcripts of a particular tissue or cell type. In one embodiment, the hybridization takes place in high-throughput format, wherein the polynucleotides of the present invention or their complements comprise a subset of a plurality of elements on a microarray. The resultant transcript image would provide a profile of gene activity.

Transcript images may be generated using transcripts isolated from tissues, cell lines, biopsies, or other biological samples. The transcript image may thus reflect gene expression in vivo, as in the case of a tissue or biopsy sample, or in vitro, as in the case of a cell line.

Transcript images which profile the expression of the polynucleotides of the present invention may also be used in conjunction with in vitro model systems and preclinical evaluation of pharmaceuticals, as well as toxicological testing of industrial and naturally-occurring environmental compounds. All compounds induce characteristic gene expression patterns, frequently termed molecular fingerprints or toxicant signatures, which are indicative of mechanisms of action and toxicity (Nuwaysir, E.F. et al. (1999) Mol. Carcinog. 24:153-159; Steiner, S. and N.L. Anderson (2000) Toxicol. Lett. 112-113:467-471, expressly incorporated by reference herein). If a test compound has a signature similar to that of a compound with known toxicity, it is likely to share those toxic properties. These fingerprints or signatures are most useful and refined when they contain expression information

from a large number of genes and gene families. Ideally, a genome-wide measurement of expression provides the highest quality signature. Even genes whose expression is not altered by any tested compounds are important as well, as the levels of expression of these genes are used to normalize the rest of the expression data. The normalization procedure is useful for comparison of expression data after treatment with different compounds. While the assignment of gene function to elements of a toxicant signature aids in interpretation of toxicity mechanisms, knowledge of gene function is not necessary for the statistical matching of signatures which leads to prediction of toxicity. (See, for example, Press Release 00-02 from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, released February 29, 2000, available at <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/oc/news/toxchip.htm>.) Therefore, it is important and desirable in toxicological screening using toxicant signatures to include all expressed gene sequences.

In one embodiment, the toxicity of a test compound is assessed by treating a biological sample containing nucleic acids with the test compound. Nucleic acids that are expressed in the treated biological sample are hybridized with one or more probes specific to the polynucleotides of the present invention, so that transcript levels corresponding to the polynucleotides of the present invention may be quantified. The transcript levels in the treated biological sample are compared with levels in an untreated biological sample. Differences in the transcript levels between the two samples are indicative of a toxic response caused by the test compound in the treated sample.

Another particular embodiment relates to the use of the polypeptide sequences of the present invention to analyze the proteome of a tissue or cell type. The term proteome refers to the global pattern of protein expression in a particular tissue or cell type. Each protein component of a proteome can be subjected individually to further analysis. Proteome expression patterns, or profiles, are analyzed by quantifying the number of expressed proteins and their relative abundance under given conditions and at a given time. A profile of a cell's proteome may thus be generated by separating and analyzing the polypeptides of a particular tissue or cell type. In one embodiment, the separation is achieved using two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, in which proteins from a sample are separated by isoelectric focusing in the first dimension, and then according to molecular weight by sodium dodecyl sulfate slab gel electrophoresis in the second dimension (Steiner and Anderson, *supra*). The proteins are visualized in the gel as discrete and uniquely positioned spots, typically by staining the gel with an agent such as Coomassie Blue or silver or fluorescent stains. The optical density of each protein spot is generally proportional to the level of the protein in the sample. The optical densities of equivalently positioned protein spots from different samples, for example, from biological samples either treated or untreated with a test compound or therapeutic agent, are compared to identify any changes in protein spot density related to the treatment. The proteins in the spots are partially sequenced using, for

example, standard methods employing chemical or enzymatic cleavage followed by mass spectrometry. The identity of the protein in a spot may be determined by comparing its partial sequence, preferably of at least 5 contiguous amino acid residues, to the polypeptide sequences of the present invention. In some cases, further sequence data may be obtained for definitive protein identification.

- 5 A proteomic profile may also be generated using antibodies specific for PP to quantify the levels of PP expression. In one embodiment, the antibodies are used as elements on a microarray, and protein expression levels are quantified by exposing the microarray to the sample and detecting the levels of protein bound to each array element (Lucking, A. et al. (1999) *Anal. Biochem.* 270:103-111; Mendoz, L.G. et al. (1999) *Biotechniques* 27:778-788). Detection may be performed by a variety of
10 methods known in the art, for example, by reacting the proteins in the sample with a thiol- or amino-reactive fluorescent compound and detecting the amount of fluorescence bound at each array element.

- Toxicant signatures at the proteome level are also useful for toxicological screening, and should be analyzed in parallel with toxicant signatures at the transcript level. There is a poor correlation between transcript and protein abundances for some proteins in some tissues (Anderson, N.L. and J.
15 Seilhamer (1997) *Electrophoresis* 18:533-537), so proteome toxicant signatures may be useful in the analysis of compounds which do not significantly affect the transcript image, but which alter the proteomic profile. In addition, the analysis of transcripts in body fluids is difficult, due to rapid degradation of mRNA, so proteomic profiling may be more reliable and informative in such cases.

- In another embodiment, the toxicity of a test compound is assessed by treating a biological
20 sample containing proteins with the test compound. Proteins that are expressed in the treated biological sample are separated so that the amount of each protein can be quantified. The amount of each protein is compared to the amount of the corresponding protein in an untreated biological sample. A difference in the amount of protein between the two samples is indicative of a toxic response to the test compound in the treated sample. Individual proteins are identified by sequencing the amino acid residues of the
25 individual proteins and comparing these partial sequences to the polypeptides of the present invention.

- In another embodiment, the toxicity of a test compound is assessed by treating a biological sample containing proteins with the test compound. Proteins from the biological sample are incubated with antibodies specific to the polypeptides of the present invention. The amount of protein recognized by the antibodies is quantified. The amount of protein in the treated biological sample is compared with
30 the amount in an untreated biological sample. A difference in the amount of protein between the two samples is indicative of a toxic response to the test compound in the treated sample.

Microarrays may be prepared, used, and analyzed using methods known in the art. (See, e.g., Brennan, T.M. et al. (1995) U.S. Patent No. 5,474,796; Schena, M. et al. (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614-10619; Baldeschweiler et al. (1995) PCT application WO95/251116; Shalon, D. et al.

(1995) PCT application WO95/35505; Heller, R.A. et al. (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94:2150-2155; and Heller, M.J. et al. (1997) U.S. Patent No. 5,605,662.) Various types of microarrays are well known and thoroughly described in DNA Microarrays: A Practical Approach, M. Schena, ed. (1999) Oxford University Press, London, hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

5 In another embodiment of the invention, nucleic acid sequences encoding PP may be used to generate hybridization probes useful in mapping the naturally occurring genomic sequence. Either coding or noncoding sequences may be used, and in some instances, noncoding sequences may be preferable over coding sequences. For example, conservation of a coding sequence among members of a multi-gene family may potentially cause undesired cross hybridization during chromosomal
10 mapping. The sequences may be mapped to a particular chromosome, to a specific region of a chromosome, or to artificial chromosome constructions, e.g., human artificial chromosomes (HACs), yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs), bacterial artificial chromosomes (BACs), bacterial P1 constructions, or single chromosome cDNA libraries. (See, e.g., Harrington, J.J. et al. (1997) Nat. Genet. 15:345-355; Price, C.M. (1993) Blood Rev. 7:127-134; and Trask, B.J. (1991) Trends Genet.
15 7:149-154.) Once mapped, the nucleic acid sequences of the invention may be used to develop genetic linkage maps, for example, which correlate the inheritance of a disease state with the inheritance of a particular chromosome region or restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP). (See, for example, Lander, E.S. and D. Botstein (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 83:7353-7357.)

Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) may be correlated with other physical and genetic map
20 data. (See, e.g., Heinz-Ulrich, et al. (1995) in Meyers, supra, pp. 965-968.) Examples of genetic map data can be found in various scientific journals or at the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) World Wide Web site. Correlation between the location of the gene encoding PP on a physical map and a specific disorder, or a predisposition to a specific disorder, may help define the region of DNA associated with that disorder and thus may further positional cloning efforts.

25 In situ hybridization of chromosomal preparations and physical mapping techniques, such as linkage analysis using established chromosomal markers, may be used for extending genetic maps. Often the placement of a gene on the chromosome of another mammalian species, such as mouse, may reveal associated markers even if the exact chromosomal locus is not known. This information is valuable to investigators searching for disease genes using positional cloning or other gene discovery
30 techniques. Once the gene or genes responsible for a disease or syndrome have been crudely localized by genetic linkage to a particular genomic region, e.g., ataxia-telangiectasia to 11q22-23, any sequences mapping to that area may represent associated or regulatory genes for further investigation. (See, e.g., Gatti, R.A. et al. (1988) Nature 336:577-580.) The nucleotide sequence of the instant invention may also be used to detect differences in the chromosomal location due to translocation, inversion, etc.,

among normal, carrier, or affected individuals.

In another embodiment of the invention, PP, its catalytic or immunogenic fragments, or oligopeptides thereof can be used for screening libraries of compounds in any of a variety of drug screening techniques. The fragment employed in such screening may be free in solution, affixed to a solid support, borne on a cell surface, or located intracellularly. The formation of binding complexes between PP and the agent being tested may be measured.

Another technique for drug screening provides for high throughput screening of compounds having suitable binding affinity to the protein of interest. (See, e.g., Geysen, et al. (1984) PCT application WO84/03564.) In this method, large numbers of different small test compounds are synthesized on a solid substrate. The test compounds are reacted with PP, or fragments thereof, and washed. Bound PP is then detected by methods well known in the art. Purified PP can also be coated directly onto plates for use in the aforementioned drug screening techniques. Alternatively, non-neutralizing antibodies can be used to capture the peptide and immobilize it on a solid support.

In another embodiment, one may use competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding PP specifically compete with a test compound for binding PP. In this manner, antibodies can be used to detect the presence of any peptide which shares one or more antigenic determinants with PP.

In additional embodiments, the nucleotide sequences which encode PP may be used in any molecular biology techniques that have yet to be developed, provided the new techniques rely on properties of nucleotide sequences that are currently known, including, but not limited to, such properties as the triplet genetic code and specific base pair interactions.

Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following preferred specific embodiments are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever.

The disclosures of all patents, applications, and publications mentioned above and below, in particular U.S. Ser. No. 60/177,719, U.S. Ser. No. 60/178,988, U.S. Ser. No. 60/184,959, and U.S. Ser. No. 60/190,142, are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

EXAMPLES

I. Construction of cDNA Libraries

Incyte cDNAs were derived from cDNA libraries described in the LIFESEQ GOLD database (Incyte Genomics, Palo Alto CA) and shown in Table 4, column 5. Some tissues were homogenized and lysed in guanidinium isothiocyanate, while others were homogenized and lysed in phenol or in a

suitable mixture of denaturants, such as TRIZOL (Life Technologies), a monophasic solution of phenol and guanidine isothiocyanate. The resulting lysates were centrifuged over CsCl cushions or extracted with chloroform. RNA was precipitated from the lysates with either isopropanol or sodium acetate and ethanol, or by other routine methods.

- 5 Phenol extraction and precipitation of RNA were repeated as necessary to increase RNA purity. In some cases, RNA was treated with DNase. For most libraries, poly(A)+ RNA was isolated using oligo d(T)-coupled paramagnetic particles (Promega), OLIGOTEX latex particles (QIAGEN, Chatsworth CA), or an OLIGOTEX mRNA purification kit (QIAGEN). Alternatively, RNA was isolated directly from tissue lysates using other RNA isolation kits, e.g., the POLY(A)PURE mRNA
- 10 purification kit (Ambion, Austin TX).

- In some cases, Stratagene was provided with RNA and constructed the corresponding cDNA libraries. Otherwise, cDNA was synthesized and cDNA libraries were constructed with the UNIZAP vector system (Stratagene) or SUPERScript plasmid system (Life Technologies), using the recommended procedures or similar methods known in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, 1997, supra, units
- 15 5.1-6.6.) Reverse transcription was initiated using oligo d(T) or random primers. Synthetic oligonucleotide adapters were ligated to double stranded cDNA, and the cDNA was digested with the appropriate restriction enzyme or enzymes. For most libraries, the cDNA was size-selected (300-1000 bp) using SEPHACRYL S1000, SEPHAROSE CL2B, or SEPHAROSE CL4B column chromatography (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) or preparative agarose gel electrophoresis. cDNAs
- 20 were ligated into compatible restriction enzyme sites of the polylinker of a suitable plasmid, e.g., PBLUESCRIPT plasmid (Stratagene), PSPORT1 plasmid (Life Technologies), PCDNA2.1 plasmid (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA), PBK-CMV plasmid (Stratagene), or pINCY (Incyte Genomics, Palo Alto CA), or derivatives thereof. Recombinant plasmids were transformed into competent *E. coli* cells including XL1-Blue, XL1-BlueMRF, or SOLR from Stratagene or DH5 α , DH10B, or ElectroMAX
- 25 DH10B from Life Technologies.

II. Isolation of cDNA Clones

- Plasmids obtained as described in Example I were recovered from host cells by in vivo excision using the UNIZAP vector system (Stratagene) or by cell lysis. Plasmids were purified using at least one of the following: a Magic or WIZARD Minipreps DNA purification system (Promega); an AGTC
- 30 Miniprep purification kit (Edge Biosystems, Gaithersburg MD); and QIAWELL 8 Plasmid, QIAWELL 8 Plus Plasmid, QIAWELL 8 Ultra Plasmid purification systems or the R.E.A.L. PREP 96 plasmid purification kit from QIAGEN. Following precipitation, plasmids were resuspended in 0.1 ml of distilled water and stored, with or without lyophilization, at 4°C.

Alternatively, plasmid DNA was amplified from host cell lysates using direct link PCR in a

high-throughput format (Rao, V.B. (1994) *Anal. Biochem.* 216:1-14). Host cell lysis and thermal cycling steps were carried out in a single reaction mixture. Samples were processed and stored in 384-well plates, and the concentration of amplified plasmid DNA was quantified fluorometrically using PICOGREEN dye (Molecular Probes, Eugene OR) and a FLUOROSKAN II fluorescence scanner (Labsystems Oy, Helsinki, Finland).

III. Sequencing and Analysis

Incyte cDNA recovered in plasmids as described in Example II were sequenced as follows. Sequencing reactions were processed using standard methods or high-throughput instrumentation such as the ABI CATALYST 800 (Applied Biosystems) thermal cyclers or the PTC-200 thermal cycler (MJ Research) in conjunction with the HYDRA microdispenser (Robbins Scientific) or the MICROLAB 2200 (Hamilton) liquid transfer system. cDNA sequencing reactions were prepared using reagents provided by Amersham Pharmacia Biotech or supplied in ABI sequencing kits such as the ABI PRISM BIGDYE Terminator cycle sequencing ready reaction kit (Applied Biosystems). Electrophoretic separation of cDNA sequencing reactions and detection of labeled polynucleotides were carried out using the MEGABACE 1000 DNA sequencing system (Molecular Dynamics); the ABI PRISM 373 or 377 sequencing system (Applied Biosystems) in conjunction with standard ABI protocols and base calling software; or other sequence analysis systems known in the art. Reading frames within the cDNA sequences were identified using standard methods (reviewed in Ausubel, 1997, *supra*, unit 7.7). Some of the cDNA sequences were selected for extension using the techniques disclosed in Example VIII.

The polynucleotide sequences derived from Incyte cDNAs were validated by removing vector, linker, and poly(A) sequences and by masking ambiguous bases, using algorithms and programs based on BLAST, dynamic programming, and dinucleotide nearest neighbor analysis. The Incyte cDNA sequences or translations thereof were then queried against a selection of public databases such as the GenBank primate, rodent, mammalian, vertebrate, and eukaryote databases, and BLOCKS, PRINTS, DOMO, PRODOM, and hidden Markov model (HMM)-based protein family databases such as PFAM. (HMM is a probabilistic approach which analyzes consensus primary structures of gene families. See, for example, Eddy, S.R. (1996) *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 6:361-365.) The queries were performed using programs based on BLAST, FASTA, BLIMPS, and HMMER. The Incyte cDNA sequences were assembled to produce full length polynucleotide sequences. Alternatively, GenBank cDNAs, GenBank ESTs, stitched sequences, stretched sequences, or Genscan-predicted coding sequences (see Examples IV and V) were used to extend Incyte cDNA assemblages to full length. Assembly was performed using programs based on Phred, Phrap, and Consed, and cDNA assemblages were screened for open reading frames using programs based on GeneMark, BLAST, and FASTA.

The full length polynucleotide sequences were translated to derive the corresponding full length polypeptide sequences. Alternatively, a polypeptide of the invention may begin at any of the methionine residues of the full length translated polypeptide. Full length polypeptide sequences were subsequently analyzed by querying against databases such as the GenBank protein databases (genpept), SwissProt, BLOCKS, PRINTS, DOMO, PRODOM, Prosite, and hidden Markov model (HMM)-based protein family databases such as PFAM. Full length polynucleotide sequences are also analyzed using MACDNASIS PRO software (Hitachi Software Engineering, South San Francisco CA) and LASERGENE software (DNASTAR). Polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence alignments are generated using default parameters specified by the CLUSTAL algorithm as incorporated into the MEGALIGN multisequence alignment program (DNASTAR), which also calculates the percent identity between aligned sequences.

Table 7 summarizes the tools, programs, and algorithms used for the analysis and assembly of Incyte cDNA and full length sequences and provides applicable descriptions, references, and threshold parameters. The first column of Table 7 shows the tools, programs, and algorithms used, the second column provides brief descriptions thereof, the third column presents appropriate references, all of which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, and the fourth column presents, where applicable, the scores, probability values, and other parameters used to evaluate the strength of a match between two sequences (the higher the score or the lower the probability value, the greater the identity between two sequences).

The programs described above for the assembly and analysis of full length polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences were also used to identify polynucleotide sequence fragments from SEQ ID NO:10-18. Fragments from about 20 to about 4000 nucleotides which are useful in hybridization and amplification technologies are described in Table 4, column 4.

IV. Identification and Editing of Coding Sequences from Genomic DNA

Putative phosphatases were initially identified by running the Genscan gene identification program against public genomic sequence databases (e.g., gbpri and gbhtg). Genscan is a general-purpose gene identification program which analyzes genomic DNA sequences from a variety of organisms (See Burge, C. and S. Karlin (1997) J. Mol. Biol. 268:78-94, and Burge, C. and S. Karlin (1998) Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol. 8:346-354). The program concatenates predicted exons to form an assembled cDNA sequence extending from a methionine to a stop codon. The output of Genscan is a FASTA database of polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences. The maximum range of sequence for Genscan to analyze at once was set to 30 kb. To determine which of these Genscan predicted cDNA sequences encode phosphatases, the encoded polypeptides were analyzed by querying against PFAM models for phosphatases. Potential phosphatases were also identified by homology to Incyte cDNA

sequences that had been annotated as phosphatases. These selected Genscan-predicted sequences were then compared by BLAST analysis to the genpept and gbpr public databases. Where necessary, the Genscan-predicted sequences were then edited by comparison to the top BLAST hit from genpept to correct errors in the sequence predicted by Genscan, such as extra or omitted exons. BLAST analysis was also used to find any Incyte cDNA or public cDNA coverage of the Genscan-predicted sequences, thus providing evidence for transcription. When Incyte cDNA coverage was available, this information was used to correct or confirm the Genscan predicted sequence. Full length polynucleotide sequences were obtained by assembling Genscan-predicted coding sequences with Incyte cDNA sequences and/or public cDNA sequences using the assembly process described in Example III. Alternatively, full length polynucleotide sequences were derived entirely from edited or unedited Genscan-predicted coding sequences.

V. Assembly of Genomic Sequence Data with cDNA Sequence Data

"Stitched" Sequences

Partial cDNA sequences were extended with exons predicted by the Genscan gene identification program described in Example IV. Partial cDNAs assembled as described in Example III were mapped to genomic DNA and parsed into clusters containing related cDNAs and Genscan exon predictions from one or more genomic sequences. Each cluster was analyzed using an algorithm based on graph theory and dynamic programming to integrate cDNA and genomic information, generating possible splice variants that were subsequently confirmed, edited, or extended to create a full length sequence. Sequence intervals in which the entire length of the interval was present on more than one sequence in the cluster were identified, and intervals thus identified were considered to be equivalent by transitivity. For example, if an interval was present on a cDNA and two genomic sequences, then all three intervals were considered to be equivalent. This process allows unrelated but consecutive genomic sequences to be brought together, bridged by cDNA sequence. Intervals thus identified were then "stitched" together by the stitching algorithm in the order that they appear along their parent sequences to generate the longest possible sequence, as well as sequence variants. Linkages between intervals which proceed along one type of parent sequence (cDNA to cDNA or genomic sequence to genomic sequence) were given preference over linkages which change parent type (cDNA to genomic sequence). The resultant stitched sequences were translated and compared by BLAST analysis to the genpept and gbpr public databases. Incorrect exons predicted by Genscan were corrected by comparison to the top BLAST hit from genpept. Sequences were further extended with additional cDNA sequences, or by inspection of genomic DNA, when necessary.

"Stretched" Sequences

Partial DNA sequences were extended to full length with an algorithm based on BLAST

analysis. First, partial cDNAs assembled as described in Example III were queried against public databases such as the GenBank primate, rodent, mammalian, vertebrate, and eukaryote databases using the BLAST program. The nearest GenBank protein homolog was then compared by BLAST analysis to either Incyte cDNA sequences or GenScan exon predicted sequences described in Example IV. A
5 chimeric protein was generated by using the resultant high-scoring segment pairs (HSPs) to map the translated sequences onto the GenBank protein homolog. Insertions or deletions may occur in the chimeric protein with respect to the original GenBank protein homolog. The GenBank protein homolog, the chimeric protein, or both were used as probes to search for homologous genomic sequences from the public human genome databases. Partial DNA sequences were therefore "stretched" or extended by the
10 addition of homologous genomic sequences. The resultant stretched sequences were examined to determine whether it contained a complete gene.

VI. Chromosomal Mapping of PP Encoding Polynucleotides

The sequences which were used to assemble SEQ ID NO:10-18 were compared with sequences from the Incyte LIFESEQ database and public domain databases using BLAST and other
15 implementations of the Smith-Waterman algorithm. Sequences from these databases that matched SEQ ID NO:10-18 were assembled into clusters of contiguous and overlapping sequences using assembly algorithms such as Phrap (Table 7). Radiation hybrid and genetic mapping data available from public resources such as the Stanford Human Genome Center (SHGC), Whitehead Institute for Genome Research (WIGR), and Généthon were used to determine if any of the clustered sequences
20 had been previously mapped. Inclusion of a mapped sequence in a cluster resulted in the assignment of all sequences of that cluster, including its particular SEQ ID NO:, to that map location.

Map locations are represented by ranges, or intervals, or human chromosomes. The map position of an interval, in centiMorgans, is measured relative to the terminus of the chromosome's p-arm. (The centiMorgan (cM) is a unit of measurement based on recombination frequencies between
25 chromosomal markers. On average, 1 cM is roughly equivalent to 1 megabase (Mb) of DNA in humans, although this can vary widely due to hot and cold spots of recombination.) The cM distances are based on genetic markers mapped by Généthon which provide boundaries for radiation hybrid markers whose sequences were included in each of the clusters. Human genome maps and other resources available to the public, such as the NCBI "GeneMap'99" World Wide Web site
30 (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genemap/>), can be employed to determine if previously identified disease genes map within or in proximity to the intervals indicated above.

VII. Analysis of Polynucleotide Expression

Northern analysis is a laboratory technique used to detect the presence of a transcript of a gene

and involves the hybridization of a labeled nucleotide sequence to a membrane on which RNAs from a particular cell type or tissue have been bound. (See, e.g., Sambrook, supra, ch. 7; Ausubel (1995) supra, ch. 4 and 16.)

Analogous computer techniques applying BLAST were used to search for identical or related molecules in cDNA databases such as GenBank or LIFESEQ (Incyte Genomics). This analysis is much faster than multiple membrane-based hybridizations. In addition, the sensitivity of the computer search can be modified to determine whether any particular match is categorized as exact or similar. The basis of the search is the product score, which is defined as:

$$\frac{\text{BLAST Score} \times \text{Percent Identity}}{5 \times \text{minimum} \{ \text{length}(\text{Seq. 1}), \text{length}(\text{Seq. 2}) \}}$$

The product score takes into account both the degree of similarity between two sequences and the length of the sequence match. The product score is a normalized value between 0 and 100, and is calculated as follows: the BLAST score is multiplied by the percent nucleotide identity and the product is divided by (5 times the length of the shorter of the two sequences). The BLAST score is calculated by assigning a score of +5 for every base that matches in a high-scoring segment pair (HSP), and -4 for every mismatch. Two sequences may share more than one HSP (separated by gaps). If there is more than one HSP, then the pair with the highest BLAST score is used to calculate the product score. The product score represents a balance between fractional overlap and quality in a BLAST alignment. For example, a product score of 100 is produced only for 100% identity over the entire length of the shorter of the two sequences being compared. A product score of 70 is produced either by 100% identity and 70% overlap at one end, or by 88% identity and 100% overlap at the other. A product score of 50 is produced either by 100% identity and 50% overlap at one end, or 79% identity and 100% overlap.

Alternatively, polynucleotide sequences encoding PP are analyzed with respect to the tissue sources from which they were derived. For example, some full length sequences are assembled, at least in part, with overlapping Incyte cDNA sequences (see Example III). Each cDNA sequence is derived from a cDNA library constructed from a human tissue. Each human tissue is classified into one of the following organ/tissue categories: cardiovascular system; connective tissue; digestive system; embryonic structures; endocrine system; exocrine glands; genitalia, female; genitalia, male; germ cells; hemic and immune system; liver; musculoskeletal system; nervous system; pancreas; respiratory system; sense organs; skin; stomatognathic system; unclassified/mixed; or urinary tract. The number of libraries in each category is counted and divided by the total number of libraries across all categories. Similarly, each human tissue is classified into one of the following disease/condition categories: cancer,

cell line, developmental, inflammation, neurological, trauma, cardiovascular, pooled, and other, and the number of libraries in each category is counted and divided by the total number of libraries across all categories. The resulting percentages reflect the tissue- and disease-specific expression of cDNA encoding PP. cDNA sequences and cDNA library/tissue information are found in the LIFESEQ GOLD database (Incyte Genomics, Palo Alto CA).

VIII. Extension of PP Encoding Polynucleotides

Full length polynucleotide sequences were also produced by extension of an appropriate fragment of the full length molecule using oligonucleotide primers designed from this fragment. One primer was synthesized to initiate 5' extension of the known fragment, and the other primer was synthesized to initiate 3' extension of the known fragment. The initial primers were designed using OLIGO 4.06 software (National Biosciences), or another appropriate program, to be about 22 to 30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of about 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68°C to about 72°C. Any stretch of nucleotides which would result in hairpin structures and primer-primer dimerizations was avoided.

Selected human cDNA libraries were used to extend the sequence. If more than one extension was necessary or desired, additional or nested sets of primers were designed.

High fidelity amplification was obtained by PCR using methods well known in the art. PCR was performed in 96-well plates using the PTC-200 thermal cycler (MJ Research, Inc.). The reaction mix contained DNA template, 200 nmol of each primer, reaction buffer containing Mg^{2+} , $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and 2-mercaptoethanol, Taq DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), ELONGASE enzyme (Life Technologies), and Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene), with the following parameters for primer pair PCI A and PCI B: Step 1: 94°C, 3 min; Step 2: 94°C, 15 sec; Step 3: 60°C, 1 min; Step 4: 68°C, 2 min; Step 5: Steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 20 times; Step 6: 68°C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4°C. In the alternative, the parameters for primer pair T7 and SK+ were as follows: Step 1: 94°C, 3 min; Step 2: 94°C, 15 sec; Step 3: 57°C, 1 min; Step 4: 68°C, 2 min; Step 5: Steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 20 times; Step 6: 68°C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4°C.

The concentration of DNA in each well was determined by dispensing 100 μ l PICOGREEN quantitation reagent (0.25% (v/v) PICOGREEN; Molecular Probes, Eugene OR) dissolved in 1X TE and 0.5 μ l of undiluted PCR product into each well of an opaque fluorimeter plate (Corning Costar, Acton MA), allowing the DNA to bind to the reagent. The plate was scanned in a Fluoroskan II (Labsystems Oy, Helsinki, Finland) to measure the fluorescence of the sample and to quantify the concentration of DNA. A 5 μ l to 10 μ l aliquot of the reaction mixture was analyzed by electrophoresis on a 1 % agarose gel to determine which reactions were successful in extending the sequence.

The extended nucleotides were desalted and concentrated, transferred to 384-well plates,

- digested with CviJI cholera virus endonuclease (Molecular Biology Research, Madison WI), and sonicated or sheared prior to religation into pUC 18 vector (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). For shotgun sequencing, the digested nucleotides were separated on low concentration (0.6 to 0.8%) agarose gels, fragments were excised, and agar digested with Agar ACE (Promega). Extended clones were
- 5 religated using T4 ligase (New England Biolabs, Beverly MA) into pUC 18 vector (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), treated with Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene) to fill-in restriction site overhangs, and transfected into competent *E. coli* cells. Transformed cells were selected on antibiotic-containing media, and individual colonies were picked and cultured overnight at 37°C in 384-well plates in LB/2x carb liquid media.
- 10 The cells were lysed, and DNA was amplified by PCR using Taq DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) and Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene) with the following parameters: Step 1: 94°C, 3 min; Step 2: 94°C, 15 sec; Step 3: 60°C, 1 min; Step 4: 72°C, 2 min; Step 5: steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 29 times; Step 6: 72°C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4°C. DNA was quantified by PICOGREEN reagent (Molecular Probes) as described above. Samples with low DNA recoveries were reamplified
- 15 using the same conditions as described above. Samples were diluted with 20% dimethylsulfoxide (1:2, v/v), and sequenced using DYENAMIC energy transfer sequencing primers and the DYENAMIC DIRECT kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) or the ABI PRISM BIGDYE Terminator cycle sequencing ready reaction kit (Applied Biosystems).

- In like manner, full length polynucleotide sequences are verified using the above procedure or
- 20 are used to obtain 5' regulatory sequences using the above procedure along with oligonucleotides designed for such extension, and an appropriate genomic library.

IX. Labeling and Use of Individual Hybridization Probes

- Hybridization probes derived from SEQ ID NO:10-18 are employed to screen cDNAs, genomic DNAs, or mRNAs. Although the labeling of oligonucleotides, consisting of about 20 base pairs, is
- 25 specifically described, essentially the same procedure is used with larger nucleotide fragments. Oligonucleotides are designed using state-of-the-art software such as OLIGO 4.06 software (National Biosciences) and labeled by combining 50 pmol of each oligomer, 250 μ Ci of [γ -³²P] adenosine triphosphate (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), and T4 polynucleotide kinase (DuPont NEN, Boston MA). The labeled oligonucleotides are substantially purified using a SEPHADEX G-25 superfine size
- 30 exclusion dextran bead column (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). An aliquot containing 10⁷ counts per minute of the labeled probe is used in a typical membrane-based hybridization analysis of human genomic DNA digested with one of the following endonucleases: Ase I, Bgl II, Eco RI, Pst I, Xba I, or Pvu II (DuPont NEN).

The DNA from each digest is fractionated on a 0.7% agarose gel and transferred to nylon

membranes (Nytran Plus, Schleicher & Schuell, Durham NH). Hybridization is carried out for 16 hours at 40°C. To remove nonspecific signals, blots are sequentially washed at room temperature under conditions of up to, for example, 0.1 x saline sodium citrate and 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate. Hybridization patterns are visualized using autoradiography or an alternative imaging means and compared.

X. Microarrays

The linkage or synthesis of array elements upon a microarray can be achieved utilizing photolithography, piezoelectric printing (ink-jet printing, See, e.g., Baldeschweiler, *supra.*), mechanical microspotting technologies, and derivatives thereof. The substrate in each of the aforementioned technologies should be uniform and solid with a non-porous surface (Skena (1999), *supra.*). Suggested substrates include silicon, silica, glass slides, glass chips, and silicon wafers. Alternatively, a procedure analogous to a dot or slot blot may also be used to arrange and link elements to the surface of a substrate using thermal, UV, chemical, or mechanical bonding procedures. A typical array may be produced using available methods and machines well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and may contain any appropriate number of elements. (See, e.g., Skena, M. et al. (1995) *Science* 270:467-470; Shalon, D. et al. (1996) *Genome Res.* 6:639-645; Marshall, A. and J. Hodgson (1998) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 16:27-31.)

Full length cDNAs, Expressed Sequence Tags (ESTs), or fragments or oligomers thereof may comprise the elements of the microarray. Fragments or oligomers suitable for hybridization can be selected using software well known in the art such as LASERGENE software (DNASTAR). The array elements are hybridized with polynucleotides in a biological sample. The polynucleotides in the biological sample are conjugated to a fluorescent label or other molecular tag for ease of detection. After hybridization, nonhybridized nucleotides from the biological sample are removed, and a fluorescence scanner is used to detect hybridization at each array element. Alternatively, laser desorption and mass spectrometry may be used for detection of hybridization. The degree of complementarity and the relative abundance of each polynucleotide which hybridizes to an element on the microarray may be assessed. In one embodiment, microarray preparation and usage is described in detail below.

Tissue or Cell Sample Preparation

Total RNA is isolated from tissue samples using the guanidinium thiocyanate method and poly(A)⁺ RNA is purified using the oligo-(dT) cellulose method. Each poly(A)⁺ RNA sample is reverse transcribed using MMLV reverse-transcriptase, 0.05 pg/μl oligo-(dT) primer (21mer), 1X first strand buffer, 0.03 units/μl RNase inhibitor, 500 μM dATP, 500 μM dGTP, 500 μM dTTP, 40 μM dCTP, 40 μM dCTP-Cy3 (BDS) or dCTP-Cy5 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). The reverse

transcription reaction is performed in a 25 ml volume containing 200 ng poly(A)⁺ RNA with GEMBRIGHT kits (Incyte). Specific control poly(A)⁺ RNAs are synthesized by in vitro transcription from non-coding yeast genomic DNA. After incubation at 37° C for 2 hr, each reaction sample (one with Cy3 and another with Cy5 labeling) is treated with 2.5 ml of 0.5M sodium hydroxide and
5 incubated for 20 minutes at 85° C to stop the reaction and degrade the RNA. Samples are purified using two successive CHROMA SPIN 30 gel filtration spin columns (CLONTECH Laboratories, Inc. (CLONTECH), Palo Alto CA) and after combining, both reaction samples are ethanol precipitated using 1 ml of glycogen (1 mg/ml), 60 ml sodium acetate, and 300 ml of 100% ethanol. The sample is then dried to completion using a SpeedVAC (Savant Instruments Inc., Holbrook NY) and
10 resuspended in 14 µl 5X SSC/0.2% SDS.

Microarray Preparation

Sequences of the present invention are used to generate array elements. Each array element is amplified from bacterial cells containing vectors with cloned cDNA inserts. PCR amplification uses primers complementary to the vector sequences flanking the cDNA insert. Array elements are
15 amplified in thirty cycles of PCR from an initial quantity of 1-2 ng to a final quantity greater than 5 µg. Amplified array elements are then purified using SEPHACRYL-400 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech).

Purified array elements are immobilized on polymer-coated glass slides. Glass microscope slides (Corning) are cleaned by ultrasound in 0.1% SDS and acetone, with extensive distilled water
20 washes between and after treatments. Glass slides are etched in 4% hydrofluoric acid (VWR Scientific Products Corporation (VWR), West Chester PA), washed extensively in distilled water, and coated with 0.05% aminopropyl silane (Sigma) in 95% ethanol. Coated slides are cured in a 110°C oven.

Array elements are applied to the coated glass substrate using a procedure described in US
25 Patent No. 5,807,522, incorporated herein by reference. 1 µl of the array element DNA, at an average concentration of 100 ng/µl, is loaded into the open capillary printing element by a high-speed robotic apparatus. The apparatus then deposits about 5 nl of array element sample per slide.

Microarrays are UV-crosslinked using a STRATALINKER UV-crosslinker (Stratagene). Microarrays are washed at room temperature once in 0.2% SDS and three times in distilled water.
30 Non-specific binding sites are blocked by incubation of microarrays in 0.2% casein in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (Tropix, Inc., Bedford MA) for 30 minutes at 60° C followed by washes in 0.2% SDS and distilled water as before.

Hybridization

Hybridization reactions contain 9 µl of sample mixture consisting of 0.2 µg each of Cy3 and
35 Cy5 labeled cDNA synthesis products in 5X SSC, 0.2% SDS hybridization buffer. The sample

mixture is heated to 65°C for 5 minutes and is aliquoted onto the microarray surface and covered with an 1.8 cm² coverslip. The arrays are transferred to a waterproof chamber having a cavity just slightly larger than a microscope slide. The chamber is kept at 100% humidity internally by the addition of 140 µl of 5X SSC in a corner of the chamber. The chamber containing the arrays is incubated for about 6.5 hours at 60°C. The arrays are washed for 10 min at 45°C in a first wash buffer (1X SSC, 0.1% SDS), three times for 10 minutes each at 45°C in a second wash buffer (0.1X SSC), and dried.

Detection

Reporter-labeled hybridization complexes are detected with a microscope equipped with an Innova 70 mixed gas 10 W laser (Coherent, Inc., Santa Clara CA) capable of generating spectral lines at 488 nm for excitation of Cy3 and at 632 nm for excitation of Cy5. The excitation laser light is focused on the array using a 20X microscope objective (Nikon, Inc., Melville NY). The slide containing the array is placed on a computer-controlled X-Y stage on the microscope and raster-scanned past the objective. The 1.8 cm x 1.8 cm array used in the present example is scanned with a resolution of 20 micrometers.

In two separate scans, a mixed gas multiline laser excites the two fluorophores sequentially. Emitted light is split, based on wavelength, into two photomultiplier tube detectors (PMT R1477, Hamamatsu Photonics Systems, Bridgewater NJ) corresponding to the two fluorophores. Appropriate filters positioned between the array and the photomultiplier tubes are used to filter the signals. The emission maxima of the fluorophores used are 565 nm for Cy3 and 650 nm for Cy5. Each array is typically scanned twice, one scan per fluorophore using the appropriate filters at the laser source, although the apparatus is capable of recording the spectra from both fluorophores simultaneously.

The sensitivity of the scans is typically calibrated using the signal intensity generated by a cDNA control species added to the sample mixture at a known concentration. A specific location on the array contains a complementary DNA sequence, allowing the intensity of the signal at that location to be correlated with a weight ratio of hybridizing species of 1:100,000. When two samples from different sources (e.g., representing test and control cells), each labeled with a different fluorophore, are hybridized to a single array for the purpose of identifying genes that are differentially expressed, the calibration is done by labeling samples of the calibrating cDNA with the two fluorophores and adding identical amounts of each to the hybridization mixture.

The output of the photomultiplier tube is digitized using a 12-bit RTI-835H analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion board (Analog Devices, Inc., Norwood MA) installed in an IBM-compatible PC computer. The digitized data are displayed as an image where the signal intensity is mapped using a linear 20-color transformation to a pseudocolor scale ranging from blue (low signal) to red (high signal). The data is also analyzed quantitatively. Where two different fluorophores are excited and measured simultaneously, the data are first corrected for optical crosstalk (due to overlapping

emission spectra) between the fluorophores using each fluorophore's emission spectrum.

A grid is superimposed over the fluorescence signal image such that the signal from each spot is centered in each element of the grid. The fluorescence signal within each element is then integrated to obtain a numerical value corresponding to the average intensity of the signal. The software used for signal analysis is the GEMTOOLS gene expression analysis program (Incyte).

XI. Complementary Polynucleotides

Sequences complementary to the PP-encoding sequences, or any parts thereof, are used to detect, decrease, or inhibit expression of naturally occurring PP. Although use of oligonucleotides comprising from about 15 to 30 base pairs is described, essentially the same procedure is used with smaller or with larger sequence fragments. Appropriate oligonucleotides are designed using OLIGO 4.06 software (National Biosciences) and the coding sequence of PP. To inhibit transcription, a complementary oligonucleotide is designed from the most unique 5' sequence and used to prevent promoter binding to the coding sequence. To inhibit translation, a complementary oligonucleotide is designed to prevent ribosomal binding to the PP-encoding transcript.

XII. Expression of PP

Expression and purification of PP is achieved using bacterial or virus-based expression systems. For expression of PP in bacteria, cDNA is subcloned into an appropriate vector containing an antibiotic resistance gene and an inducible promoter that directs high levels of cDNA transcription. Examples of such promoters include, but are not limited to, the *trp-lac (tac)* hybrid promoter and the T5 or T7 bacteriophage promoter in conjunction with the *lac* operator regulatory element. Recombinant vectors are transformed into suitable bacterial hosts, e.g., BL21(DE3). Antibiotic resistant bacteria express PP upon induction with isopropyl beta-D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG). Expression of PP in eukaryotic cells is achieved by infecting insect or mammalian cell lines with recombinant Autographica californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV), commonly known as baculovirus. The nonessential polyhedrin gene of baculovirus is replaced with cDNA encoding PP by either homologous recombination or bacterial-mediated transposition involving transfer plasmid intermediates. Viral infectivity is maintained and the strong polyhedrin promoter drives high levels of cDNA transcription. Recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Spodoptera frugiperda (Sf9) insect cells in most cases, or human hepatocytes, in some cases. Infection of the latter requires additional genetic modifications to baculovirus. (See Engelhard, E.K. et al. (1994) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:3224-3227; Sandig, V. et al. (1996) Hum. Gene Ther. 7:1937-1945.)

In most expression systems, PP is synthesized as a fusion protein with, e.g., glutathione S-transferase (GST) or a peptide epitope tag, such as FLAG or 6-His, permitting rapid, single-step, affinity-based purification of recombinant fusion protein from crude cell lysates. GST, a 26-kilodalton

enzyme from Schistosoma japonicum, enables the purification of fusion proteins on immobilized glutathione under conditions that maintain protein activity and antigenicity (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Following purification, the GST moiety can be proteolytically cleaved from PP at specifically engineered sites. FLAG, an 8-amino acid peptide, enables immunoaffinity purification using commercially available monoclonal and polyclonal anti-FLAG antibodies (Eastman Kodak). 6-His, a stretch of six consecutive histidine residues, enables purification on metal-chelate resins (QIAGEN). Methods for protein expression and purification are discussed in Ausubel (1995, supra, ch. 10 and 16). Purified PP obtained by these methods can be used directly in the assays shown in Examples XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX, where applicable.

10 XIII. Functional Assays

PP function is assessed by expressing the sequences encoding PP at physiologically elevated levels in mammalian cell culture systems. cDNA is subcloned into a mammalian expression vector containing a strong promoter that drives high levels of cDNA expression. Vectors of choice include PCMV SPORT (Life Technologies) and PCR3.1 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad CA), both of which contain the cytomagalovirus promoter. 5-10 μ g of recombinant vector are transiently transfected into a human cell line, for example, an endothelial or hematopoietic cell line, using either liposome formulations or electroporation. 1-2 μ g of an additional plasmid containing sequences encoding a marker protein are co-transfected. Expression of a marker protein provides a means to distinguish transfected cells from nontransfected cells and is a reliable predictor of cDNA expression from the recombinant vector. Marker proteins of choice include, e.g., Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP; Clontech), CD64, or a CD64-GFP fusion protein. Flow cytometry (FCM), an automated, laser optics-based technique, is used to identify transfected cells expressing GFP or CD64-GFP and to evaluate the apoptotic state of the cells and other cellular properties. FCM detects and quantifies the uptake of fluorescent molecules that diagnose events preceding or coincident with cell death. These events include changes in nuclear DNA content as measured by staining of DNA with propidium iodide; changes in cell size and granularity as measured by forward light scatter and 90 degree side light scatter; down-regulation of DNA synthesis as measured by decrease in bromodeoxyuridine uptake; alterations in expression of cell surface and intracellular proteins as measured by reactivity with specific antibodies; and alterations in plasma membrane composition as measured by the binding of fluorescein-conjugated Annexin V protein to the cell surface. Methods in flow cytometry are discussed in Ormerod, M.G. (1994) Flow Cytometry, Oxford, New York NY.

The influence of PP on gene expression can be assessed using highly purified populations of cells transfected with sequences encoding PP and either CD64 or CD64-GFP. CD64 and CD64-GFP are expressed on the surface of transfected cells and bind to conserved regions of human

immunoglobulin G (IgG). Transfected cells are efficiently separated from nontransfected cells using magnetic beads coated with either human IgG or antibody against CD64 (DYNAL, Lake Success NY). mRNA can be purified from the cells using methods well known by those of skill in the art. Expression of mRNA encoding PP and other genes of interest can be analyzed by northern analysis or microarray techniques.

XIV. Production of PP Specific Antibodies

PP substantially purified using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE; see, e.g., Harrington, M.G. (1990) *Methods Enzymol.* 182:488-495), or other purification techniques, is used to immunize rabbits and to produce antibodies using standard protocols.

Alternatively, the PP amino acid sequence is analyzed using LASERGENE software (DNASTAR) to determine regions of high immunogenicity, and a corresponding oligopeptide is synthesized and used to raise antibodies by means known to those of skill in the art. Methods for selection of appropriate epitopes, such as those near the C-terminus or in hydrophilic regions are well described in the art. (See, e.g., Ausubel, 1995, *supra*, ch. 11.)

Typically, oligopeptides of about 15 residues in length are synthesized using an ABI 431A peptide synthesizer (Applied Biosystems) using Fmoc chemistry and coupled to KLH (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO) by reaction with N-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (MBS) to increase immunogenicity. (See, e.g., Ausubel, 1995, *supra*.) Rabbits are immunized with the oligopeptide-KLH complex in complete Freund's adjuvant. Resulting antisera are tested for antipeptide and anti-PP activity by, for example, binding the peptide or PP to a substrate, blocking with 1% BSA, reacting with rabbit antisera, washing, and reacting with radio-iodinated goat anti-rabbit IgG.

XV. Purification of Naturally Occurring PP Using Specific Antibodies

Naturally occurring or recombinant PP is substantially purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for PP. An immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling anti-PP antibody to an activated chromatographic resin, such as CNBr-activated SEPHAROSE (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). After the coupling, the resin is blocked and washed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Media containing PP are passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed under conditions that allow the preferential absorbance of PP (e.g., high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent). The column is eluted under conditions that disrupt antibody/PP binding (e.g., a buffer of pH 2 to pH 3, or a high concentration of a chaotrope, such as urea or thiocyanate ion), and PP is collected.

XVI. Identification of Molecules Which Interact with PP

PP, or biologically active fragments thereof, are labeled with ¹²⁵I Bolton-Hunter reagent. (See,

--

e.g., Bolton A.E. and W.M. Hunter (1973) *Biochem. J.* 133:529-539.) Candidate molecules previously arrayed in the wells of a multi-well plate are incubated with the labeled PP, washed, and any wells with labeled PP complex are assayed. Data obtained using different concentrations of PP are used to calculate values for the number, affinity, and association of PP with the candidate molecules.

5 Alternatively, molecules interacting with PP are analyzed using the yeast two-hybrid system as described in Fields, S. and O. Song (1989) *Nature* 340:245-246, or using commercially available kits based on the two-hybrid system, such as the MATCHMAKER system (Clontech).

PP may also be used in the PATHCALLING process (CuraGen Corp., New Haven CT) which employs the yeast two-hybrid system in a high-throughput manner to determine all interactions between
10 the proteins encoded by two large libraries of genes (Nandabalan, K. et al. (2000) U.S. Patent No. 6,057,101).

XVII. Demonstration of PP Activity

PP activity is measured by the hydrolysis of P-nitrophenyl phosphate (PNPP). PP is incubated together with PNPP in HEPES buffer pH 7.5, in the presence of 0.1% β -mercaptoethanol at
15 37°C for 60 min. The reaction is stopped by the addition of 6 ml of 10 N NaOH and the increase in light absorbance at 410 nm resulting from the hydrolysis of PNPP is measured using a spectrophotometer. The increase in light absorbance is proportional to the activity of PP in the assay (Diamond, R.H. et al. (1994) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 14:3752-62).

In the alternative, PP activity is determined by measuring the amount of phosphate removed
20 from a phosphorylated protein substrate. Reactions are performed with 2 or 4 nM enzyme in a final volume of 30 μ l containing 60 mM Tris, pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 0.1% β -mercaptoethanol and 10 μ M substrate, 32 P-labeled on serine/threonine or tyrosine, as appropriate. Reactions are initiated with substrate and incubated at 30° C for 10-15 min. Reactions are quenched with 450 μ l of 4% (w/v) activated charcoal in 0.6 M HCl, 90 mM $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, and 2 mM NaH_2PO_4 , then
25 centrifuged at 12,000 \times g for 5 min. Acid-soluble 32 Pi is quantified by liquid scintillation counting (Sinclair, C. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274:23666-23672).

XVIII. Identification of PP Inhibitors

Compounds to be tested are arrayed in the wells of a 384-well plate in varying concentrations along with an appropriate buffer and substrate, as described in the assays in Example XVI. PP
30 activity is measured for each well and the ability of each compound to inhibit PP activity can be determined, as well as the dose-response kinetics. This assay could also be used to identify molecules which enhance PP activity.

XIX. Identification of PP Substrates

A PP "substrate-trapping" assay takes advantage of the increased substrate affinity that may
35 be conferred by certain mutations in the PTP signature sequence. PP bearing these mutations form a

stable complex with their substrate; this complex may be isolated biochemically. Site-directed mutagenesis of invariant residues in the PTP signature sequence in a clone encoding the catalytic domain of PP is performed using a method standard in the art or a commercial kit, such as the MUTA-GENE kit from BIO-RAD. For expression of PP mutants in *Escherichia coli*, DNA

- 5 fragments containing the mutation are exchanged with the corresponding wild-type sequence in an expression vector bearing the sequence encoding PP or a glutathione S-transferase (GST)-PP fusion protein. PP mutants are expressed in *E. coli* and purified by chromatography.

- The expression vector is transfected into COS1 or 293 cells via calcium phosphate-mediated transfection with 20 µg of CsCl-purified DNA per 10-cm dish of cells or 8 µg per 6-cm dish. Forty-
10 eight hours after transfection, cells are stimulated with 100ng/ml epidermal growth factor to increase tyrosine phosphorylation in cells, as the tyrosine kinase EGFR is abundant in COS cells. Cells are lysed in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5/5 mM EDTA/150 mM NaCl/1% Triton X-100/5 mM iodoacetic acid/10 mM sodium phosphate/10 mM NaF/5 µg/ml leupeptin/5 µg/ml aprotinin/1 mM benzamidine (1 ml per 10-cm dish, 0.5 ml per 6-cm dish). PP is immunoprecipitated from lysates with an
15 appropriate antibody. GST-PP fusion proteins are precipitated with glutathione-Sepharose, 4 µg of mAb or 10 µl of beads respectively per mg of cell lysate. Complexes can be visualized by PAGE or further purified to identify substrate molecules (Flint, A.J. et al. (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 94:1680-1685).

- 20 Various modifications and variations of the described methods and systems of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with certain embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious
25 to those skilled in molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

Table 1

Incyte Project ID	Polypeptide SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polypeptide ID	Polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polynucleotide ID
1269556	1	1269556CD1	10	1269556CB1
1849177	2	1849177CD1	11	1849177CB1
3402521	3	3402521CD1	12	3402521CB1
1723447	4	1723447CD1	13	1723447CB1
1878677	5	1878677CD1	14	1878677CB1
6205333	6	6205333CD1	15	6205333CB1
7472032	7	7472032CD1	16	7472032CB1
2522707	8	2522707CD1	17	2522707CB1
637331	9	637331CD1	18	637331CB1

Table 2

Polypeptide SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polypeptide ID	GenBank ID NO:	Probability score	GenBank Homolog
1	1269556CD1	g2352822	1.8e-53	glucose-6-phosphatase [Haplochromis nubilus]
2	1849177CD1	g1399103	1.5e-92	phosphatidylinositol (4,5) bisphosphate 5-phosphatase homolog [Homo sapiens]
1	3402521CD1	g3880627	9.9e-60	similar to Protein phosphatase 2C (2 domains) [Caenorhabditis elegans]
2	1723447CD1	g2804429	1.5e-64	similar to the protein phosphatase 2c family [Caenorhabditis elegans]
3	1878677CD1	g6164723	8.9e-157	F-box protein Fbl4 [Homo sapiens]
4	6205333CD1	g4104681	6.7e-49	MKP-1 like protein tyrosine phosphatase [Homo sapiens]
5	7472032CD1	g1777755	4.8e-46	protein tyrosine phosphatase PTPCAAX1 [Homo sapiens]
1	2522707CD1	g1065967	8.2e-29	similar to other protein phosphatases 1, 2A and 2B [Caenorhabditis elegans]
1	637331CD1	g6714641	1.00E-104	MAP kinase phosphatase [Drosophila melanogaster]

Table 3

SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polypeptide ID	Amino Acid Residues	Potential Phosphorylation Sites	Potential Glycosylation Sites	Signature Sequences, Domains and Motifs	Analytical Methods and Databases
1	1269556CD1	385	S102 T362 S50 T187		transmembrane domain: V25-F41, I162-P188 GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATASE G6PASE GLYCOGEN PD014226: G8-L330	HMMER MOTIFS BLAST-PRODOR
2	1849177CD1	188	S62 S167 T11 T31 S97 T10 S77 T90 T99	N180	SpScan.M1-A47 Inositol polyphosphate phosphatase family, c:M1-R143 Inositol polyphosphate p PF00783A: F17-L26 R94-L103 PROTEIN INOSITOL HYDROLASE 5-PHOSPHATASE: PD002029:D14-R107	SPSCAN MOTIFS HMMER-PFAM BLIMPS_PFAM BLAST-PRODOR
3	3402521CD1	304	S148 T252 S179 S20 S122 T208 T220 S244 S255		signal_cleavage: M1-T22 Protein phosphatase 2C PP2C:Q128-R172 Phosphate aminotransferase, PF00040:V111-I118	SPSCAN HMMER-PFAM BLIMPS-PRODOR
4	1723447CD1	440	S50 T257 S306 T425 S431 T278 T364		Protein phosphatase 2C PP2C: L187-L265 Q326-L403 PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE 2C MAGNESIUM HYDROLASE MANGANESE MULTIGENE FAMILY PP2C ISOFORM: PD001101:G322-L403 PROTEIN PHOSPHATASE 2C DM00377 P49596 1-295: A191-I262 Protein Phosphatase 2C BL01032:Y120-G129 L187-G204 R328-D341 D376-D388	HMMER-PFAM BLAST-PRODOR BLAST-DOMO BLIMPS-BLOCKS

Table 3 (cont.)

SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polypeptide ID	Amino Acid Residues	Potential Phosphorylation Sites	Potential Glycosylation Sites	Signature Sequences, Domains and Motifs	Analytical Methods and Databases
5	1878677CD1	300	T34 S177 S235 S288 S267 T27 S87 T102 S212 T218 S239	N184 N210		MOTIFS
6	6205333CD1	188	S136 T59 S126	N51	Dual specificity phosphatase, catalytic domain: DSPc: G19-Q157 VH1-TYPE DUAL SPECIFICITY PHOSPHATASE: DM03823 P28562 169-314: G19-L158 DM08829 P40479 48-197: M48-K161 Tyrosine Phosphatase: L102-L114	HMME-PFAM BLAST-DOMO
7	7472032CD1	182	S35 S163 S23 T49 T66		Tyrosine specific protein phosphatases active site D81-L184 Tyrosine specific protein, BL00383E: V111-P121 Tyrosine specific protein phosphatases active site: K100-V139	PROFILES-SCAN BLIMPS-BLOCKS BLIMPS-PRINTS BLIMPS-BLOCKS SPSCAN
8	2522707CD1	402	T69 T72 T94 S132 S165 T186 S234 S306 S363 Y138	N193	PROTEIN TYROSINE PHOSPHATASE, PR00700D:C108-L126 SIMILAR TO OTHER PROTEIN PHOSPHATASES 1: PD120998:D75-G268	BLIMPS-PRINTS BLAST-PRODROM

Table 3 (cont.)

SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polypeptide ID	Amino Acid Residues	Potential Phosphorylation Sites	Potential Glycosylation Sites	Signature Sequences, Domains and Motifs	Analytical Methods and Databases
9	637331CD1	484	S21 S25 S36 S129 S207 S219 T245 T271 T277 S324 T43 T59 S63 S231 T250 T374 S419 T452 Y428	N55 N102 N131 N269 N322 N339 N372 N448	Dual specificity phosphatase, catalytic domain: S307-C436 VH1-TYPE DUAL SPECIFICITY PHOSPHATASE DM03823 P28562 169-314:P308-A418 A56115 51-336:L302-A418	HMNER_PFAM BLAST_DOMO

Table 4

Polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Polynucleotide ID	Sequence Length	Selected Fragment(s)	Sequence Fragments	5' Position	3' Position
10	1269556CB1	1569	1-26, 587-715, 106-152	1363431F6 (LUNGNOT12) 885874R1 (PANCNOT05) 2107745H1 (BRAITUT03) 1667068T6 (BMAFN0T03) 1808801F6 (PROSTUT12) 1269556T1 (BRAFN0T09) 1267666F1 (BRAFN0T09) 2441905F6 (EOSITXT01) 1854682F6 (HNT3AZT01) 6985930H1 (BRAIFER05) 3402521H1 (ESOGNOT03) 6570748H1 (MCLDTXN05) g2961443.v113.gs_2.nt 6832732H1 (BRSTNON02) 3277266H1 (PROSBPT06) g4309923.v113.gs_1.nt. edit	409 114 1 799 1317 904 858 1 500 113 590 806 1 1230 264 1	860 736 252 1551 1569 1552 1158 569 1136 657 844 1110 915 1837 508 795
11	1849177CB1	1158	1-31			
12	3402521CB1	1110	564-907			
13	1723447CB1	1837	1-74, 1418-1837			
14	1878677CB1	1504	1-442, 1314-1504			
15	6205333CB1	1407	347-428, 1255-1407			
16	7472032CB1	549				

Table 4 (cont.)

17	2522707CB1	1587	1-756	2255532H1 (OVARUT01)	803	1026
				2493276T6 (ADRET05)	1006	1575
				496386R6 (HNT2NOT01)	1	548
				1342043F6 (COLNTUT03)	1231	1587
				2522707F7 (BRATUT21)	447	968
18	637331CB1	1771	1279-1339, 581-1070	2256630T6 (OVARUT01)	1299	1771
				387789H1 (THYMN02)	35	303
				70905944V1	1002	1629
				70905746V1	335	1003
				70909374V1	913	1570
				93894502	1	432
				2818170F6 (BRSTNOT14)	1	239

Table 5

Polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:	Incyte Project ID	Representative Library
10	1269556CB1	BRAINOT09
11	1849177CB1	LUNGFET03
12	3402521CB1	BRAIFER05
13	1723447CB1	BRAITUT03
14	1878677CB1	BRSTNOT12
15	6205333CB1	KIDNTUT16
17	2522707CB1	COLNTUT03
18	637331CB1	NEUTGMT01

Table 6

Library	Vector	Library Description
BRAINOT09	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from brain tissue removed from a Caucasian male fetus, who died at 23 weeks' gestation.
LUNGFET03	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from lung tissue removed from a Caucasian female fetus, who died at 20 weeks' gestation.
BRAIFER05	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from brain tissue removed from a Caucasian male fetus who was stillborn with a hypoplastic left heart at 23 weeks' gestation.
BRAITUT03	PSPORT1	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from brain tumor tissue removed from the left frontal lobe of a 17-year-old Caucasian female during excision of a cerebral meningial lesion. Pathology indicated a grade 4 fibrillary giant and small-cell astrocytoma. Family history included benign hypertension and cerebrovascular disease.
BRSTNOT12	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from diseased breast tissue removed from a 32-year-old Caucasian female during a bilateral reduction mammoplasty. Pathology indicated nonproliferative fibrocystic disease. Family history included benign hypertension and atherosclerotic coronary artery disease.
KIDNTUT16	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from left pole kidney tumor tissue removed from a 53-year-old Caucasian female during a nephroureterectomy. Pathology indicated grade 2 renal cell carcinoma. Patient history included hyperlipidemia, cardiac dysrhythmia, metrorrhagia, cerebrovascular disease, atherosclerotic coronary artery disease, and tobacco abuse. Family history included cerebrovascular disease and atherosclerotic coronary artery disease.
COLNTUT03	pINCY	Library was constructed using RNA isolated from colon tumor tissue obtained from the sigmoid colon of a 62-year-old Caucasian male during a sigmoidectomy and permanent colostomy. Pathology indicated invasive grade 2 adenocarcinoma. One lymph node contained metastasis with extranodal extension. Patient history included hyperlipidemia, cataract disorder, and dermatitis. Family history included benign hypertension, atherosclerotic coronary artery disease, hyperlipidemia, breast cancer, and prostate cancer.
NEUTGMT01	PSPORT1	Library was constructed using 1 microgram of polyA RNA isolated from peripheral blood granulocytes collected by density gradient centrifugation through Ficoll-Hypaque. The cells were isolated from buffy coat units obtained from 20 unrelated male and female donors. Cells were cultured in 10 nM GM-CSF for 1 hour before washing and harvesting for total RNA preparation.

Table 7

Program	Description	Reference	Parameter Threshold
ABI FACTURA	A program that removes vector sequences and masks ambiguous bases in nucleic acid sequences.	Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA.	
ABI/PARACEL FDF	A Fast Data Finder useful in comparing and annotating amino acid or nucleic acid sequences.	Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA; Paracel Inc., Pasadena, CA.	Mismatch <50%
ABI AutoAssembler	A program that assembles nucleic acid sequences.	Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA.	
BLAST	A Basic Local Alignment Search Tool useful in sequence similarity search for amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. BLAST includes five functions: blastp, blastn, blastx, tblastn, and tblastx.	Altschul, S.F. et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410; Altschul, S.F. et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402.	ESTs: Probability value= 1.0E-8 or less Full Length sequences: Probability value= 1.0E-10 or less
FASTA	A Pearson and Lipman algorithm that searches for similarity between a query sequence and a group of sequences of the same type. FASTA comprises at least five functions: fasta, tfasta, fastx, tfastx, and ssearch.	Pearson, W.R. and D.J. Lipman (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:2444-2448; Pearson, W.R. (1990) Methods Enzymol. 183:63-98; and Smith, T.F. and M.S. Waterman (1981) Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482-489.	ESTs: fasta E value=1.06E-6 Assembled ESTs: fasta Identity= 95% or greater and Match length=200 bases or greater; fastx E value=1.0E-8 or less Full Length sequences: fastx score=100 or greater
BLIMPS	A BLocks IMProved Searcher that matches a sequence against those in BLOCKS, PRINTS, DOMO, PRODOM, and PFAM databases to search for gene families, sequence homology, and structural fingerprint regions.	Henikoff, S. and J.G. Henikoff (1991) Nucleic Acids Res. 19:6565-6572; Henikoff, J.G. and S. Henikoff (1996) Methods Enzymol. 266:88-105; and Attwood, T.K. et al. (1997) J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci. 37:417-424.	Probability value= 1.0E-3 or less
HMMER	An algorithm for searching a query sequence against hidden Markov model (HMM)-based databases of protein family consensus sequences, such as PFAM.	Krogh, A. et al. (1994) J. Mol. Biol., 235:1501-1531; Sonnhammer, E.L.L. et al. (1988) Nucleic Acids Res. 26:320-322; Durbin, R. et al. (1998) Our World View, in a NuShell, Cambridge Univ. Press, pp. 1-350.	PFAM hits: Probability value= 1.0E-3 or less Signal peptide hits: Score= 0 or greater

Table 7 (cont.)

Program	Description	Reference	Parameter Threshold
ProfileScan	An algorithm that searches for structural and sequence motifs in protein sequences that match sequence patterns defined in Prosite.	Gribskov, M. et al. (1988) CABIOS 4:61-66; Gribskov, M. et al. (1989) Methods Enzymol. 183:146-159; Bairoch, A. et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:217-221.	Normalized quality score \geq GCG-specified "HIGH" value for that particular Prosite motif. Generally, score=1.4-2.1.
Phred	A base-calling algorithm that examines automated sequencer traces with high sensitivity and probability.	Ewing, B. et al. (1998) Genome Res. 8:175-185; Ewing, B. and P. Green (1998) Genome Res. 8:186-194.	
Phrap	A Phils Revised Assembly Program including SWAT and CrossMatch, programs based on efficient implementation of the Smith-Waterman algorithm, useful in searching sequence homology and assembling DNA sequences.	Smith, T.F. and M.S. Waterman (1981) Adv. Appl. Math. 2:482-489; Smith, T.F. and M.S. Waterman (1981) J. Mol. Biol. 147:195-197; and Green, P., University of Washington, Seattle, WA.	Score= 120 or greater; Match length \geq 56 or greater
Consed	A graphical tool for viewing and editing Phrap assemblies.	Gordon, D. et al. (1998) Genome Res. 8:195-202.	
SPScan	A weight matrix analysis program that scans protein sequences for the presence of secretory signal peptides.	Nielson, H. et al. (1997) Protein Engineering 10:1-6; Claverie, J.M. and S. Audic (1997) CABIOS 12:431-439.	Score=3.5 or greater
TMAP	A program that uses weight matrices to delineate transmembrane segments on protein sequences and determine orientation.	Persson, B. and P. Argos (1994) J. Mol. Biol. 237:182-192; Persson, B. and P. Argos (1996) Protein Sci. 5:363-371.	
TMHMMER	A program that uses a hidden Markov model (HMM) to delineate transmembrane segments on protein sequences and determine orientation.	Sonnhammer, E.L. et al. (1998) Proc. Sixth Intl. Conf. on Intelligent Systems for Mol. Biol., Glasgow et al., eds., The Am. Assoc. for Artificial Intelligence Press, Menlo Park, CA, pp. 175-182.	
Motifs	A program that searches amino acid sequences for patterns that matched those defined in Prosite.	Bairoch, A. et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:217-221; Wisconsin Package Program Manual, version 9, page M51-59, Genetics Computer Group, Madison, WI.	

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 5 a) an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9,
 - b) a naturally occurring amino acid sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9,
 - c) a biologically active fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9, and
 - 10 d) an immunogenic fragment of an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9.
2. An isolated polypeptide of claim 1 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9.
- 15 3. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of claim 1.
4. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of claim 2.
5. An isolated polynucleotide of claim 4 selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID
20 NO:10-18.
6. A recombinant polynucleotide comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to a polynucleotide of claim 3.
- 25 7. A cell transformed with a recombinant polynucleotide of claim 6.
8. A transgenic organism comprising a recombinant polynucleotide of claim 6.
9. A method for producing a polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:
 - 30 a) culturing a cell under conditions suitable for expression of the polypeptide, wherein said cell is transformed with a recombinant polynucleotide, and said recombinant polynucleotide comprises a promoter sequence operably linked to a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide of claim 1, and
 - b) recovering the polypeptide so expressed.
- 35

10. An isolated antibody which specifically binds to a polypeptide of claim 1.

11. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18,
- b) a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having at least 90% sequence identity to a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:10-18,
- c) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to a),
- d) a polynucleotide sequence complementary to b), and
- 10 e) an RNA equivalent of a)-d).

12. An isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide of claim 11.

15 13. A method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample, said target polynucleotide having a sequence of a polynucleotide of claim 11, the method comprising:

- a) hybridizing the sample with a probe comprising at least 20 contiguous nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to said target polynucleotide in the sample, and which probe specifically hybridizes to said target polynucleotide, under conditions whereby a hybridization
- 20 complex is formed between said probe and said target polynucleotide or fragments thereof, and
- b) detecting the presence or absence of said hybridization complex, and, optionally, if present, the amount thereof.

25 14. A method of claim 13, wherein the probe comprises at least 60 contiguous nucleotides.

15. A method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample, said target polynucleotide having a sequence of a polynucleotide of claim 11, the method comprising:

- a) amplifying said target polynucleotide or fragment thereof using polymerase chain reaction amplification, and
- 30 b) detecting the presence or absence of said amplified target polynucleotide or fragment thereof, and, optionally, if present, the amount thereof.

16. A composition comprising an effective amount of a polypeptide of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

35

17. A composition of claim 16, wherein the polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1-9.

18. A method for treating a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment the composition of claim 16.

19. A method for screening a compound for effectiveness as an agonist of a polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:

10 a) exposing a sample comprising a polypeptide of claim 1 to a compound, and
 b) detecting agonist activity in the sample.

20. A composition comprising an agonist compound identified by a method of claim 19 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

21. A method for treating a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a composition of claim 20.

22. A method for screening a compound for effectiveness as an antagonist of a polypeptide of claim 1, the method comprising:

20 a) exposing a sample comprising a polypeptide of claim 1 to a compound, and
 b) detecting antagonist activity in the sample.

23. A composition comprising an antagonist compound identified by a method of claim 22 and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

24. A method for treating a disease or condition associated with overexpression of functional PP, comprising administering to a patient in need of such treatment a composition of claim 23.

25. A method of screening for a compound that specifically binds to the polypeptide of claim 1, said method comprising the steps of:

30 a) combining the polypeptide of claim 1 with at least one test compound under suitable conditions, and

35 b) detecting binding of the polypeptide of claim 1 to the test compound, thereby identifying a

compound that specifically binds to the polypeptide of claim 1.

26. A method of screening for a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1, said method comprising:

- 5 a) combining the polypeptide of claim 1 with at least one test compound under conditions permissive for the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1,
- b) assessing the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1 in the presence of the test compound, and
- c) comparing the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1 in the presence of the test compound with the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1 in the absence of the test compound, wherein a change in
- 10 the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1 in the presence of the test compound is indicative of a compound that modulates the activity of the polypeptide of claim 1.

27. A method for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of a target polynucleotide, wherein said target polynucleotide comprises a sequence of claim 5, the method

15 comprising:

- a) exposing a sample comprising the target polynucleotide to a compound, under conditions suitable for the expression of the target polynucleotide,
- b) detecting altered expression of the target polynucleotide, and
- c) comparing the expression of the target polynucleotide in the presence of varying amounts of
- 20 the compound and in the absence of the compound.

28. A method for assessing toxicity of a test compound, said method comprising:

- a) treating a biological sample containing nucleic acids with the test compound;
- b) hybridizing the nucleic acids of the treated biological sample with a probe comprising at
- 25 least 20 contiguous nucleotides of a polynucleotide of claim 11 under conditions whereby a specific hybridization complex is formed between said probe and a target polynucleotide in the biological sample, said target polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide of claim 11 or fragment thereof;
- c) quantifying the amount of hybridization complex; and
- 30 d) comparing the amount of hybridization complex in the treated biological sample with the amount of hybridization complex in an untreated biological sample, wherein a difference in the amount of hybridization complex in the treated biological sample is indicative of toxicity of the test compound.

<110> INCYTE GENOMICS, INC.
 BANDMAN, Olga
 MATHUR, Preete
 TANG, Y. Tom
 AZIMZAI, Yalda
 YUE, Henry
 BAUGHN, Mariah R.
 HILLMAN, Jennifer L.
 LAL, Preeti
 WANG, Eureka
 GANDHI, Aameena R.
 POLICKY, Jennifer L.

<120> PHOSPHATASES

<130> PI-0018 PCT

<140> To Be Assigned

<141> Herewith

<150> 60/177,719; 60/178,988; 60/184,959; 60/190,142

<151> 2000-01-21; 2000-01-28; 2000-02-25; 2000-03-17

<160> 18

<170> PERL Program

<210> 1

<211> 385

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 1269556CD1

<400> 1

Met	Glu	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Ile	Val	Ile	Ala	Glu	Ala	Leu
1				5					10					15
Gln	Asn	Gln	Leu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Trp	Leu	Trp	Ile	Thr
				20					25					30
Phe	Leu	Gly	Asp	Pro	Lys	Ile	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Pro	Ala
				35					40					45
Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Gly	Ile	Ala	Val	Leu	Trp	Ile
				50					55					60
Ser	Leu	Ile	Thr	Glu	Trp	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ile	Phe	Lys	Trp	Phe	Leu
				65					70					75
Phe	Gly	Asp	Arg	Pro	Phe	Trp	Trp	Val	His	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Tyr
				80					85					90
Ser	Gln	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gln	Val	His	Gln	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser	Cys	Glu
				95					100					105
Thr	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Gly	His	Cys	Met	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ala
				110					115					120
Ala	Leu	Trp	Pro	Ile	Met	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Ala	Thr
				125					130					135
Arg	Ala	Arg	Ser	Arg	Trp	Val	Arg	Val	Met	Pro	Ser	Leu	Ala	Tyr
				140					145					150
Cys	Thr	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Phe	Ile	Leu
				155					160					165
Ala	His	Phe	Pro	His	Gln	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ala
				170					175					180
Val	Leu	Gly	Trp	Leu	Met	Thr	Pro	Arg	Val	Pro	Met	Glu	Arg	Glu
				185					190					195
Leu	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Gly	Thr
				200					205					210
Ser	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Thr	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser
				215					220					225
Trp	Ser	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ala	Phe	Lys	Trp	Cys	Glu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Trp

Ile His Val Asp	230	Ser Arg Pro Phe Ala	235	Ser Leu Ser Arg Asp	240
Gly Ala Ala Leu	245	Gly Leu Gly Ile Ala	250	Leu His Ser Pro Cys	255
Ala Gln Val Arg	260	Arg Ala Gln Leu Gly	265	Asn Gly Gln Lys Ile	270
Cys Leu Val Leu	275	Ala Met Gly Leu Leu	280	Gly Pro Leu Asp Trp	285
Gly His Pro Pro	290	Gln Met Gln Pro Leu	295	Leu His Phe Gln Phe	300
Gln Val His Pro	305	Leu Ala Met Pro Ser	310	Pro Gly Pro Arg Ala	315
Gly Ser Ala His	320	Val Gln Cys Pro Gly	325	Ser Thr Ala His Pro	330
Phe Leu Thr Ser	335	Cys Val Pro Pro Phe	340	Pro Phe Pro Pro Thr	345
Pro Thr Leu Cys	350	Asp His His Thr Pro	355	Gly Gly Ser Pro Ile	360
Phe Gln Pro Leu	365	Ser Arg Pro Ser Pro	370	Pro	375
	380		385		

<210> 2

<211> 188

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 1849177CD1

<400> 2

Met Ala His Cys	1	Ala Ala Asp Val	10	Thr Thr Arg Phe Asp	15
Val Phe Trp Phe	20	Gly Asp Phe Asn Phe	25	Arg Leu Ser Gly Gly	30
Thr Val Val Asp	35	Ala Leu Leu Cys Gln	40	Gly Leu Val Val Asp	45
Pro Ala Leu Leu	50	Gln His Asp Gln Leu	55	Ile Arg Glu Met Arg	60
Gly Ser Ile Phe	65	Lys Gly Phe Gln Glu	70	Pro Asp Ile His Phe	75
Pro Ser Tyr Lys	80	Phe Asp Ile Gly Lys	85	Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ser	90
Ser Lys Gln Arg	95	Thr Pro Ser Tyr Thr	100	Asp Arg Val Leu Tyr	105
Ser Arg His Lys	110	Gly Asp Ile Cys Pro	115	Val Ser Tyr Ser Ser	120
Pro Gly Ile Lys	125	Thr Ser Asp His Arg	130	Pro Val Tyr Gly Leu	135
Arg Val Lys Val	140	Arg Pro Gly Arg Asp	145	Asn Ile Pro Leu Ala	150
Gly Lys Phe Asp	155	Arg Glu Leu Tyr Leu	160	Leu Gly Ile Lys Arg	165
Ile Ser Lys Glu	170	Ile Gln Arg Gln Gln	175	Ala Leu Gln Ser Gln	180
Ser Ser Thr Ile	185	Cys Ser Val Ser			

<210> 3

<211> 304

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 3402521CD1

<400> 3

```

Met Phe Ser Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Arg Leu Val Ala Arg Ala Val
1      5      10      15
Leu Gly Gly Leu Ser Gln Thr Asp Pro Arg Ala Gly Gly Gly Gly
20      25      30
Gly Gly Asp Tyr Gly Leu Val Thr Ala Gly Cys Gly Phe Gly Lys
35      40      45
Asp Phe Arg Lys Gly Leu Leu Lys Lys Gly Ala Cys Tyr Gly Asp
50      55      60
Asp Ala Cys Phe Val Ala Arg His Arg Ser Ala Asp Val Leu Gly
65      70      75
Val Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Gly Trp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Asp Pro
80      85      90
Ser Gln Phe Ser Gly Thr Leu Met Arg Thr Cys Glu Arg Leu Val
95      100     105
Lys Glu Gly Arg Phe Val Pro Ser Asn Pro Ile Gly Ile Leu Thr
110     115     120
Thr Ser Tyr Cys Glu Leu Leu Gln Asn Lys Val Pro Leu Leu Gly
125     130     135
Ser Ser Thr Ala Cys Ile Val Val Leu Asp Arg Thr Ser His Arg
140     145     150
Leu His Thr Ala Asn Leu Gly Asp Ser Gly Phe Leu Val Val Arg
155     160     165
Gly Gly Glu Val Val His Arg Ser Asp Glu Gln Gln His Tyr Phe
170     175     180
Asn Thr Pro Phe Gln Leu Ser Ile Ala Pro Pro Glu Ala Glu Gly
185     190     195
Val Val Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Asp Ala Ala Asp Ser Thr Ser Phe
200     205     210
Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Asp Ile Ile Leu Thr Ala Thr Asp Gly Leu
215     220     225
Phe Asp Asn Met Pro Asp Tyr Met Ile Leu Gln Glu Leu Lys Lys
230     235     240
Leu Lys Asn Ser Asn Tyr Glu Ser Ile Gln Gln Thr Ala Arg Ser
245     250     255
Ile Ala Glu Gln Ala His Glu Leu Ala Tyr Asp Pro Asn Tyr Met
260     265     270
Ser Pro Phe Ala Gln Phe Ala Cys Asp Asn Gly Leu Asn Val Arg
275     280     285
Gly Gly Lys Pro Asp Asp Ile Thr Val Leu Leu Ser Ile Val Ala
290     295     300
Glu Tyr Thr Asp

```

<210> 4

<211> 440

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 1723447CD1

<400> 4

```

Met Ser Ala Gly Trp Phe Arg Arg Arg Phe Leu Pro Gly Glu Pro
1      5      10      15
Leu Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Gly Pro His Ala Ser Pro Val Pro
20      25      30
Tyr Arg Arg Pro Arg Phe Leu Arg Gly Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Gly
35      40      45
Ala Ala Asp Ala Ser Arg Arg Pro Asp Ser Arg Pro Val Arg Ser
50      55      60
Pro Ala Arg Gly Arg Thr Leu Pro Trp Asn Ala Gly Tyr Ala Glu
65      70      75
Ile Ile Asn Ala Glu Lys Ser Glu Phe Asn Glu Asp Gln Ala Ala
80      85      90
Cys Gly Lys Leu Cys Ile Arg Arg Cys Glu Phe Gly Ala Glu Glu

```

	95		100		105
Glu Trp Leu Thr	Leu Cys Pro Glu Glu Phe	Leu Thr Gly His Tyr			
	110		115		120
Trp Ala Leu Phe	Asp Gly His Gly Gly Pro	Ala Ala Ala Ile Leu			
	125		130		135
Ala Ala Asn Thr	Leu His Ser Cys Leu Arg	Arg Gln Leu Glu Ala			
	140		145		150
Val Val Glu Gly	Leu Val Ala Thr Gln Pro	Pro Met His Leu Asn			
	155		160		165
Gly Arg Cys Ile	Cys Pro Ser Asp Pro Gln	Phe Val Glu Glu Lys			
	170		175		180
Gly Ile Arg Ala	Glu Asp Leu Val Ile Gly	Ala Leu Glu Ser Ala			
	185		190		195
Phe Gln Glu Cys	Asp Glu Val Ile Gly Arg	Glu Leu Glu Ala Ser			
	200		205		210
Gly Gln Met Gly	Gly Cys Thr Ala Leu Val	Ala Val Ser Leu Gln			
	215		220		225
Gly Lys Leu Tyr	Met Ala Asn Ala Gly Asp	Ser Arg Ala Ile Leu			
	230		235		240
Val Arg Arg Asp	Glu Ile Arg Pro Leu Ser	Phe Glu Phe Thr Pro			
	245		250		255
Glu Thr Glu Arg	Gln Arg Ile Gln Gln Leu	Ala Phe Val Tyr Pro			
	260		265		270
Glu Leu Leu Ala	Gly Glu Phe Thr Arg Leu	Glu Phe Pro Arg Arg			
	275		280		285
Leu Lys Gly Asp	Asp Leu Gly Gln Lys Val	Leu Phe Arg Asp His			
	290		295		300
His Met Ser Gly	Trp Ser Tyr Lys Arg Val	Glu Lys Ser Asp Leu			
	305		310		315
Lys Tyr Pro Leu	Ile His Gly Gln Gly Arg	Gln Ala Arg Leu Leu			
	320		325		330
Gly Thr Leu Ala	Val Ser Arg Gly Leu Gly	Asp His Gln Leu Arg			
	335		340		345
Val Leu Asp Thr	Asn Ile Gln Leu Lys Pro	Phe Leu Leu Ser Val			
	350		355		360
Pro Gln Val Thr	Val Leu Asp Val Asp Gln	Leu Glu Leu Gln Glu			
	365		370		375
Asp Asp Val Val	Val Met Ala Thr Asp Gly	Leu Trp Asp Val Leu			
	380		385		390
Ser Asn Glu Gln	Val Ala Trp Leu Val Arg	Ser Phe Leu Pro Gly			
	395		400		405
Asn Gln Glu Glu	Pro Thr Gln Val Leu Lys	Ala Gly Pro Asp Ala			
	410		415		420
Asp Thr Gln His	Thr Gly Lys Gly Arg Gln	Ser His Arg Gly Arg			
	425		430		435
Ala Gly Val Leu	Arg				
	440				

<210> 5

<211> 300

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 1878677CD1

<400> 5

Met Ser Pro Val Phe	Pro Met Leu Thr Val	Leu Thr Met Phe Tyr
1	5	10
Tyr Ile Cys Leu Arg	Arg Arg Ala Arg Thr	Ala Thr Arg Gly Glu
	20	25
Met Met Asn Thr His	Arg Ala Ile Glu Ser	Asn Ser Gln Thr Ser
	35	40
Pro Leu Asn Ala Glu	Val Val Gln Tyr Ala	Lys Glu Val Val Asp
	50	55
Phe Ser Ser His Tyr	Gly Ser Glu Asn Ser	Met Ser Tyr Thr Met

	65		70		75
Trp Asn Leu Ala Gly	Val Pro Asn Val Phe	Pro Ser Ser Gly Asp			
	80		85		90
Phe Thr Gln Thr Ala	Val Phe Arg Thr Tyr	Gly Thr Trp Trp Asp			
	95		100		105
Gln Cys Pro Ser Ala	Ser Leu Pro Phe Lys	Arg Thr Pro Pro Asn			
	110		115		120
Phe Gln Ser Gln Asp	Tyr Val Glu Leu Thr	Phe Glu Gln Gln Val			
	125		130		135
Tyr Pro Thr Ala Val	His Val Leu Glu Thr	Tyr His Pro Gly Ala			
	140		145		150
Val Ile Arg Ile Leu	Ala Cys Ser Ala Asn	Pro Tyr Ser Pro Asn			
	155		160		165
Pro Pro Ala Glu Val	Arg Trp Glu Ile Leu	Trp Ser Glu Arg Pro			
	170		175		180
Thr Lys Val Asn Ala	Ser Gln Ala Arg Gln	Phe Lys Pro Cys Ile			
	185		190		195
Lys Gln Ile Asn Phe	Pro Thr Asn Leu Ile	Arg Leu Glu Val Asn			
	200		205		210
Ser Ser Leu Leu Glu	Tyr Tyr Thr Glu Leu	Asp Ala Val Val Leu			
	215		220		225
His Gly Val Lys Asp	Lys Pro Val Leu Ser	Leu Lys Thr Ser Leu			
	230		235		240
Ile Asp Met Asn Asp	Ile Glu Asp Asp Ala	Tyr Ala Glu Lys Asp			
	245		250		255
Gly Cys Gly Met Asp	Ser Leu Asn Lys Lys	Phe Ser Ser Ala Val			
	260		265		270
Leu Gly Glu Gly Pro	Asn Asn Gly Tyr Phe	Asp Lys Leu Pro Tyr			
	275		280		285
Glu Val Ser Gln Lys	Tyr Leu Ala Ala Val	Leu Asp Ile Thr Leu			
	290		295		300

<210> 6

<211> 188

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 6205333CD1

<400> 6

Met Thr Ala Pro Ser	Cys Ala Phe Pro Val	Gln Phe Arg Gln Pro			
1	5	10	15		
Ser Val Ser Gly Leu	Ser Gln Ile Thr Lys	Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ser			
	20	25	30		
Asn Gly Val Ala Ala	Asn Asn Lys Leu Met	Leu Ser Ser Asn Gln			
	35	40	45		
Ile Thr Met Val Ile	Asn Val Ser Val Glu	Val Val Asn Thr Leu			
	50	55	60		
Tyr Glu Asp Ile Gln	Tyr Met Gln Val Pro	Val Ala Asp Ser Pro			
	65	70	75		
Asn Ser Arg Leu Cys	Asp Phe Phe Asp Pro	Ile Ala Asp His Ile			
	80	85	90		
His Ser Val Glu Met	Lys Gln Gly Arg Thr	Leu Leu His Cys Ala			
	95	100	105		
Ala Gly Val Ser Arg	Ser Ala Ala Leu Cys	Leu Ala Tyr Leu Met			
	110	115	120		
Lys Tyr His Ala Met	Ser Leu Leu Asp Ala	His Thr Trp Thr Lys			
	125	130	135		
Ser Cys Arg Pro Ile	Ile Arg Pro Asn Ser	Gly Phe Trp Glu Gln			
	140	145	150		
Leu Ile His Tyr Glu	Phe Gln Leu Phe Gly	Lys Asn Thr Val His			
	155	160	165		
Met Val Ser Ser Pro	Val Gly Met Ile Pro	Asp Ile Tyr Glu Lys			
	170	175	180		

Glu Val Arg Leu Met Ile Pro Leu
185

<210> 7
<211> 182
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No: 7472032CD1

<400> 7
Met Gln Lys Arg Lys Pro Leu Ile Lys Leu Ser Asp Leu Leu Arg
1 5 10 15
Leu Ile Arg Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Ser Met Gly Glu Thr Ala Pro Met
20 25 30
Ile Gln Ile Ile Ser His Arg Val Pro Leu Thr Thr Leu Val Asn
35 40 45
His Gly Ser Thr Ile Gln Asp Glu Ile Trp Ile Arg Val Cys Lys
50 55 60
Ala Thr Tyr Asp Thr Thr Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly Thr His Val
65 70 75
Leu Asp Arg Pro Phe Asp Asp Gly Ala Pro Pro Ser Asn Gln Ile
80 85 90
Asp Asp Trp Leu Ser Leu Val Lys Ile Lys Phe His Lys Glu Pro
95 100 105
His Cys Cys Thr Ala Val His Cys Ile Ala Gly Leu Gly Arg Ala
110 115 120
Pro Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Leu Ile Glu Gly Lys Met Lys Asp
125 130 135
Asp Asp Ala Val Gln Phe Ala Arg Lys Lys Gln Tyr Gly Ala Phe
140 145 150
Asn Ser Lys Leu Thr Phe Val Phe Gly Glu Val Ser Ser Leu Lys
155 160 165
Met Trp Leu His Phe Lys Asp Ser Ser Gly His Arg Tyr Asn Cys
170 175 180
Cys Ser

<210> 8
<211> 402
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No: 2522707CD1

<400> 8
Met Gln His Ile Val Gly Val Pro His Val Leu Val Arg Arg Gly
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Gly Arg Asp Leu Phe Met Thr Arg Thr Leu Cys Ser Pro
20 25 30
Gly Pro Ser Gln Pro Gly Glu Lys Arg Pro Glu Glu Val Ala Leu
35 40 45
Gly Leu His His Arg Leu Pro Ala Leu Gly Arg Ala Leu Gly His
50 55 60
Ser Ile Gln Gln Arg Ala Thr Ser Thr Ala Lys Thr Trp Trp Asp
65 70 75
Arg Tyr Glu Glu Phe Val Gly Leu Asn Glu Val Arg Glu Ala Gln
80 85 90
Gly Lys Val Thr Glu Ala Glu Lys Val Phe Met Val Ala Arg Gly
95 100 105
Leu Val Arg Glu Ala Arg Glu Asp Leu Glu Val His Gln Ala Lys
110 115 120
Leu Lys Glu Val Arg Asp Arg Leu Asp Arg Val Ser Arg Glu Asp

	125		130		135
Ser Gln Tyr Leu Glu	Leu Ala Thr Leu	Glu His Arg Met Leu	Gln		
	140		145		150
Glu Glu Lys Arg Leu	Arg Thr Ala Tyr	Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp	Ser		
	155		160		165
Glu Arg Glu Lys Phe	Ser Leu Phe Ser	Ala Ala Val Arg Glu	Ser		
	170		175		180
His Glu Lys Glu Arg	Thr Arg Ala Glu	Arg Thr Lys Asn Trp	Ser		
	185		190		195
Leu Ile Gly Ser Val	Leu Gly Ala Leu	Ile Gly Val Ala Gly	Ser		
	200		205		210
Thr Tyr Val Asn Arg	Val Arg Leu Gln	Glu Leu Lys Ala Leu	Leu		
	215		220		225
Leu Glu Ala Gln Lys	Gly Pro Val Ser	Leu Gln Glu Ala Ile	Arg		
	230		235		240
Glu Gln Ala Ser Ser	Tyr Ser Arg Gln	Gln Arg Asp Leu His	Asn		
	245		250		255
Leu Met Val Asp Leu	Arg Gly Leu Val	His Ala Ala Gly Pro	Gly		
	260		265		270
Gln Asp Ser Gly Ser	Gln Ala Gly Ser	Pro Pro Thr Arg Asp	Arg		
	275		280		285
Asp Val Asp Val Leu	Ser Ala Ala Leu	Lys Glu Gln Leu Ser	His		
	290		295		300
Ser Arg Gln Val His	Ser Cys Leu Glu	Gly Leu Arg Glu Gln	Leu		
	305		310		315
Asp Gly Leu Glu Lys	Thr Cys Ser Gln	Met Ala Gly Val Val	Gln		
	320		325		330
Leu Val Lys Ser Ala	Ala His Pro Gly	Leu Val Glu Pro Ala	Asp		
	335		340		345
Gly Ala Met Pro Ser	Phe Leu Leu Glu	Gln Gly Ser Met Ile	Leu		
	350		355		360
Ala Leu Ser Asp Thr	Glu Gln Arg Leu	Glu Ala Gln Val Asn	Arg		
	365		370		375
Asn Thr Ile Tyr Ser	Thr Leu Val Thr	Cys Val Thr Phe Val	Ala		
	380		385		390
Thr Leu Pro Val Leu	Tyr Met Leu Phe	Lys Ala Ser			
	395		400		

<210> 9

<211> 484

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 637331CD1

<400> 9

Met Ala Leu Val Thr	Val Gln Arg Ser Pro	Thr Pro Ser Thr Thr	
1	5	10	15
Ser Ser Pro Cys Ala	Ser Glu Ala Asp Ser	Gly Glu Glu Glu Cys	
	20	25	30
Arg Ser Gln Pro Arg	Ser Ile Ser Glu Ser	Phe Leu Thr Val Lys	
	35	40	45
Gly Ala Ala Leu Phe	Leu Pro Arg Gly Asn	Gly Ser Ser Thr Pro	
	50	55	60
Arg Ile Ser His Arg	Arg Asn Lys His Ala	Gly Asp Leu Gln Gln	
	65	70	75
His Leu Gln Ala Met	Phe Ile Leu Leu Arg	Pro Glu Asp Asn Ile	
	80	85	90
Arg Leu Ala Val Arg	Leu Glu Ser Thr Tyr	Gln Asn Arg Thr Arg	
	95	100	105
Tyr Met Val Val Val	Ser Thr Asn Gly Arg	Gln Asp Thr Glu Glu	
	110	115	120
Ser Ile Val Leu Gly	Met Asp Phe Ser Ser	Asn Asp Ser Ser Thr	
	125	130	135
Cys Thr Met Gly Leu	Val Leu Pro Leu Trp	Ser Asp Thr Leu Ile	

	140		145		150
His	Leu Asp Gly	Asp Gly Gly Phe Ser	Val Ser Thr Asp Asn	Arg	
	155		160		165
Val	His Ile Phe	Lys Pro Val Ser Val	Gln Ala Met Trp Ser	Ala	
	170		175		180
Leu	Gln Ser Leu	His Lys Ala Cys Glu	Val Ala Arg Ala His	Asn	
	185		190		195
Tyr	Tyr Pro Gly	Ser Leu Phe Leu Thr	Trp Val Ser Tyr Tyr	Glu	
	200		205		210
Ser	His Ile Asn	Ser Asp Gln Ser Ser	Val Asn Glu Trp Asn	Ala	
	215		220		225
Met	Gln Asp Val	Gln Ser His Arg Pro	Asp Ser Pro Ala Leu	Phe	
	230		235		240
Thr	Asp Ile Pro	Thr Glu Arg Glu Arg	Thr Glu Arg Leu Ile	Lys	
	245		250		255
Thr	Lys Leu Arg	Glu Ile Met Met Gln	Lys Asp Leu Glu Asn	Ile	
	260		265		270
Thr	Ser Lys Glu	Ile Arg Thr Glu Leu	Glu Met Gln Met Val	Cys	
	275		280		285
Asn	Leu Arg Glu	Phe Lys Glu Phe Ile	Asp Asn Glu Met Ile	Val	
	290		295		300
Ile	Leu Gly Gln	Met Asp Ser Pro Thr	Gln Ile Phe Glu His	Val	
	305		310		315
Phe	Leu Gly Ser	Glu Trp Asn Ala Ser	Asn Leu Glu Asp Leu	Gln	
	320		325		330
Asn	Arg Gly Val	Arg Tyr Ile Leu Asn	Val Thr Arg Glu Ile	Asp	
	335		340		345
Asn	Phe Phe Pro	Gly Val Phe Glu Tyr	His Asn Ile Arg Val	Tyr	
	350		355		360
Asp	Glu Glu Ala	Thr Asp Leu Leu Ala	Tyr Trp Asn Asp Thr	Tyr	
	365		370		375
Lys	Phe Ile Ser	Lys Ala Lys Lys His	Gly Ser Lys Cys Leu	Val	
	380		385		390
His	Cys Lys Met	Gly Val Ser Arg Ser	Ala Ser Thr Val Ile	Ala	
	395		400		405
Tyr	Ala Met Lys	Glu Tyr Gly Trp Asn	Leu Asp Arg Ala Ser	Ser	
	410		415		420
Arg	Ile Arg Leu	Glu Lys Val Tyr Asn	Leu Met Ser Phe Asp	Val	
	425		430		435
Cys	Thr Phe Pro	Thr Ile Met Thr Ile	Gln Ile Met Asn Ile	Ser	
	440		445		450
Ile	Thr Pro Lys	Lys Phe Pro Tyr Ala	Ser Leu Ser Phe Ser	Pro	
	455		460		465
Leu	Ser Pro His	Ser Ser His Ile His	Arg Gln Ser Trp Ile	Cys	
	470		475		480
Phe	Leu Leu Leu				

<210> 10

<211> 1569

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 1269556CB1

<400> 10

```

ccggaggaga gcgcaggagg aaacagtacc ggctggaggc cggctcttgca ggagcggggg 60
actgctgggg gcggggccttg gtggtgaccg ctggcggggc ggggcctggg gctcagaggg 120
gtgggctttg gagatcagag ggtecgacgt gettcgttgc ctggactctg gtttccgccc 180
tggagcaagc cggggccttg tcggcagctg ggccgccatg gaggccacgc tgggcgcggg 240
catcgtgata gccgaggcgc tacagaacca gctagcctgg ctggagaacg tgtggctctg 300
gateacocctt ctgggcgcatc ccaagatcct ctttctgttc tacttccccg cggcctacta 360
cgctcccgc cgtgtgggca tcgcgggtgt ctggatcagc ctcacaccg agtggctcaa 420
cctcatcttc aagtggtttc tttttggaga caggcccttt tgggtgggtcc atgagctctg 480
ttactacagc caggetccag ccaggttca ccagttccc tcttcttggt agactgggtc 540

```

```

aggcagccct tctggacact gcattgatcac aggagcagcc ctctggccca taatgacggc 600
cctgtctctg cagggtggcca ctccgggccg cagccgctgg gtaaggggtga tgcctagcct 660
ggcttatttg accttccctt tggcggttgg ctgtctcgga atcttcatct tagcacattt 720
ccctcaccag gtgctggctg gcctaataac tggcgctgtc ctgggctggc tgatgactcc 780
ccgagtgcct atggagcggg agctaagctt ctatgggttg actgcactgg ccctcatgct 840
aggcaccagc ctcatctatt ggacctctt tacactgggc ctggatcttt cttgggtccat 900
cagcctagcc ttcaagtggg gtgagcggcc tgagtggata cagtggtata gccggccctt 960
tgccctccctg agccgtgact caggggctgc cctgggcttg gccattgcct tgcactctcc 1020
ctgctatgcc cagggtgcgc gggcacagct gggaaatggc cagaagatag cctgccttgt 1080
gctggccatg gggctgctgg gccccttggg ctggctgggc caccctctc agatgcagcc 1140
tcttctacat tttcaatttc ctcaagtaca cctctggcc atgcctagtc ctggcctctg 1200
tgccctccctg agtgacatg ttcaagtccc aggaagcacc gccatccac tcttctctg 1260
ttcttgtgtg cctcccttcc ctttccctcc cacaagccca aactctgtg accaccacac 1320
tccaggaggc agcccatcc ccttccagcc cctaagtagg cctccctct cctaaatctg 1380
cttccgcacc acctggctct agccccaac atgggccttc tctctccag ataagttggt 1440
cctccctctg ccttctctct caagcccca aagagcaaa gcaacagcaa gaccagcgg 1500
ttcttgaac actgtgagg gcagccagg cggcccaat aaagccctg aatactttga 1560
aaaaaaaaa

```

<210> 11
 <211> 1158
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Incyte ID No: 1849177CB1

```

<400> 11
tgccgtccct ctgctgtgc ccacacatgg ccactgtgc cgcagcggac gtcaccaccc 60
gcttcgatga ggtgttctgg ttggagact tcaacttccg cctgagtggc gggcgccacag 120
tcgtggagcc cctcctgtgc cagggcctgg tgggtggacgt gccggcgctg ctgcagcacg 180
accagctcat ccgggagatg cggaaagggt ccatcttcaa gggcttccag gagccggaca 240
tccacttctt ccatcatac aagtttgaca tcgggaagga cagtaacgac agcacctcca 300
agcagaggac gccctcatac acggaccgcy tcttgtagag aagccgccac aaggggtgaca 360
tctgtctctg gagctactct tcttgcctcg ggatcaagac gtccgaccac cgccctgtgt 420
atggcctctt ccgggtgaaa gtgaggcccg ggcgagacaa cattccgttg gcagctggca 480
aatttgatga agaactgtac ttactaggaa ttaaaagacg gatttcgaag gagattcaga 540
ggcagcaagc actacagagt cagaactcca gcaccatctg ctccgtttct tgaagtttgc 600
tgaacgagga ctacagctg caacgtgggg tgattgtatt gatcaaaacc cactgggaag 660
gacaaagagt ttgccgcctt tcggggatcc aagggactgt ggcgaccgtg cctctgtgcc 720
agcgtcccg gaaggaagcc aacctgagc gagectgtcc tctgtggcag gtccacacgg 780
tgtgggtggg cagggcttgg accccctct ccatggcagg tccatccagc atgggtggca 840
gggttttgac ccgccagca gcaccaaggc cccagccac tctggggggc agacgtcaga 900
atccgttctt gagcagctcc tgtgcctgg gggcagtcac agagccccc aacaccccgc 960
tgctctgcac cagcctctcc ctccacaccc gaagcagcgg tccatctgtg tctcctctgg 1020
agccctcaa acacacacca ccccatgtca caggggtatc cagagcaagg ctggatctgg 1080
gctaggtgac cctgggggc tcagacctct gagtggggcc cagagccag ctgaggaagc 1140
cacacagcct ccaggacg

```

<210> 12
 <211> 1110
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Incyte ID No: 3402521CB1

```

<400> 12
atgttctcgg tctctctgta cggggcgctg gtggcccgcg ccgtgctcgg cggcctctcg 60
cagaccgacc ccagggccgg cggcgccggc ggcggcgact acggactggg gacggccggc 120
tgccgcttcg ggaaggactt ccgttaagggc ctctcaaga agggcgctg ctacggggac 180
gacgcgtgct tcgtggcccg gcaccgttcc ggcgacgtgc tcggggttgc agatgggtga 240
ggaggctgga gagactatgg agttgatcca tctcaattct cagggacttt aatgcggacg 300
tgtgaacgtt tagtaaaaga aggacggttc gtacctagta atcccattgg aattctcacc 360
acaagctact gtgagttgct gcaaaaataa gtcccttctg tcggtagcag caccgcctgc 420

```

```

atttgtggtgc tggacagaac cagccaccgc ttacacacag caaacctggg cgattcaggc 480
ttccctggttg tcaggggtgg tgaagtcgtg caccgatcag atgagcagca gcattacttc 540
aacactccat tcagcgtctc aatcgctccc cctgaagccg agggagtcgt cttgagcgac 600
agtcgggatg ctgctgatag cagctcttcc gatgtccagc taggagacat tatcctgacg 660
gcaacagatg gactctttga caacatgcct gattatatga ttcttcagga gctaaaaaag 720
ttaaagaatt caaattatga gagtatacaa cagactgcca gaagcattgc tgagcaagct 780
catgagctgg cctatgaccc aaattatatg tcaccttttg cacagtttgc atgtgacaat 840
ggattggaatg tgagaggtgg aaagccagat gacatcaccc tccttctttc aatagtggct 900
gagtatacag actagctgag gtgtcaagtc ctgcctttcc ttctatcatc ccaaatttcc 960
cctgccatgt gtgctgatcc tgcctggcagg accacatttc tttgccactg atctcaatgg 1020
ccagtgatgt aagtcttttg cctgtcttct tgagactcgt tgagatcttt gttgagaacc 1080
actactatca ttcactaget catatctgcc 1110

```

```

<210> 13
<211> 1837
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No: 1723447CB1

```

```

<400> 13
atgtccgccg gctgggttccg ggcgccttcc ctgcctgggg agccgctccc cgcgcgcggg 60
ccgcctggggc cgcctgccag ccccgctgcc taccgacggc cccgcttccc tcgcgcctcc 120
agctccagcc cccggggcggc cgacgcctcg cgcgcgccag actcccgccc cgtgcgcagc 180
cccgccagcg gacgcacgct accctgggaat gcaggctacg ccgagattat caatgcagag 240
aaatctgaat tcaatgagga tcaagccgcc tgtgggaagc tgtgcattcg gagatgtgag 300
tttggggctg aagaagagtg gctgacccctg tgcccagagg agttcctgac aggccattac 360
tgggcactgt tcgatgggca cggcgggtcct gcagcagcca tcttggctgc caacacctg 420
cactcctgct tgcgcgggca gctggaggcc gtggtggaag gcttgggtgg cactcagccc 480
cccatgcacc tcaatggccc ctgcattctgc cccagtgacc ctgagtttgt ggaggaaaag 540
ggcatcaggg cagaagactt ggtgatcggg gcattggaga gtgcctttca ggaatgtgat 600
gaggtgatcg ggcgggagct ggaggcctca ggccagatgg gcggtgcac gccctggtg 660
gctgtgtccc tgcagggaaa gctgtacatg gccaatgctg gggatagcag ggccatcttg 720
gtgcggagag atgagatacg gccactgagc ttcgagttca cccagagac tgagcggcag 780
cggatccagc agctggcctt tgtctatcct gagcttctgg ctggtgagtt caccgactg 840
gagttccctc ggcggtgaa gggggatgac ttgggacaga aggttttgtt caggatcac 900
cacatgagtg gctggagcta caaacgtgtg gagaatcgg atctcaagta cccactgatc 960
catggacagg gtaggcaggc tcggttacta ggaacactgg ctgtctcccg gggcctggga 1020
gaccatcagc tcagatgctc ggacacaaac atccagctca agccttctt gctctctgtg 1080
ccacagggtg ctgtgctgga tctggaccag ctggagctac aggaggatga tgtggttctg 1140
atggcaactg atggactctg ggatgtactg tccaacgagc aggtggcatg gctggtgagg 1200
agcttctccc ctgggaacca agaggaaccc acacagggtt tcaagctgg cccagatgct 1260
gatacacagc acacagggaa aggaagacag tctcacagag gaagggcagg tgtcctacga 1320
tgacgtctct gtgttcgtga ttcccttgca cagtcagggc caagagagca gtgaccactg 1380
aggattcaga cactgtatcc cagaactgct ctagtcccg ggtgtggtct gggcatccct 1440
ccagtgtgac caagagcaaa tcttgccctg cctatcccta gccaccgcc agtgctctca 1500
ctatccacct caacacacat ccatctcaag aggaacattt ataccaggca gtcagagctg 1560
gaagtgtatg gagagcccag cccaccaggc cctgcctttt gcggtgataa ccttctctgg 1620
cagagtgaat ttacaactta actaggaaac ccatgtgagg ctctcagac aggatcttga 1680
acagcccaaa gtatcattct cagatagggg caccgaagct aagggtatta gccaaagatg 1740
ccaggatggg tagctagccc atgttttagat ccaggctccc aatcattggt tatcagggca 1800
tgtgttcaca acccccaag tccacgcagg tggctga 1837

```

```

<210> 14
<211> 1504
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> misc_feature
<223> Incyte ID No: 1878677CB1

```

```

<400> 14
ttccgggtcg cgctagggcg ggcttgccgc ggttgtgcgc catctagaga gtccggggagc 60
cgcccccgca cccaggcctt ctgcgcctgc ctgggtcgtg gtgaagcccg cggcgcgccg 120

```



```

ctctccccga cccctgcagga tttttcttcc tggcctgggt ccccttgcctt ctcctatttgc 180
ttcattcgct tggatttttca agaagctttg aagctggata ggagtctcca gtcttccct 240
tgatccatat gtttcaggta aaagaatgtc acatgtcagc atttgtacct gaagtccagca 300
tgcaaaagttc aggggtacatg gatgaatgcc aacttttgca ttcccatgt gtatccctgtg 360
accattctat ctgggaacat ccttcaaaga gtcatgcat cttactgagg acacctgacc 420
ttttgaagct tcataattca catctagatg tcaccggctt ttcccatgtt aacagttctg 480
accatgtttt attatatatg ccttcggcgc cgagccagga cagctacaag aggagaaatg 540
atgaacacccc atagagctat agaatcaaac agccagactt cccctctcaa tgcagaggta 600
gtccagtatg ccaaagaagt agtggatttc agttcccat atggaagtga gaatagtatg 660
tcctatacta tgttgaattt ggctgggtga ccaaagtat tcccaagttc tgggtacttt 720
actcagacag ctgtgttttc aacttatggg acatgggtgg atcagtgtcc tagtgccttc 780
ttgccattca agaggacgcc acctaatttt cagagccagg actatgtgga acttactttt 840
gaacaacagg tgtatcctac agctgtacat gttctagaaa cctatcatcc cggagcagtc 900
attagaattc tcgcttgttc tgcaaatcct tattcccaa atccaccagc tgaagtarga 960
tgggagattc ttgtgtcaga gagacctacg aaggtgaatg ctccaagc tcgcagttt 1020
aaaccttgta ttaagcagat aaatttcccc ctaaatctta tacgactgga agtaaatagt 1080
tctctcttgg aatattacac tgaattagat gcagtgtgtc tacatgggtg gaaggacaag 1140
ccagtgtctt ctctcaagac ttcacttatt gacatgaatg atatagaaga tgatgcctat 1200
gcagaaaaag atggttgtgg aatggacagt cttaaacaaa agtttagcag tgcgtctctc 1260
ggggaagggc caaataatgg gtattttgat aaactacctt atgaggtaag ccaaaaaatat 1320
ttagcagcag tattggatat aacactatag atttttaatc ttagatatt aatgtttact 1380
gagcatcggt aattgagcat tggtaagtta tatataatt gatgtgtgt atattttgat 1440
tttgaaaaaa ctagacaaaa tcatgtttta actaattea ctgcttttgt tttggtttgg 1500
catt 1504

```

<210> 15
 <211> 1407
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature
 <223> Incyte ID No: 6205333CB1

```

<400> 15
ggctacggaa gcggtgagac tgtctctcgg ctgcagccct ggtgcgaccc ggcccgttgc 60
cgtagagatg ggcagggtct gatggagtgg ggtgcggtga gctgagctga cccgtcttcg 120
ccacggggac tgcagtgcac ccggttgcgc ggcaggggcg gtaacagggt gagccagggt 180
ggggtgctct aggggcgttg agccgaggcc aggatttctc tgaagaccgc gcacaggcta 240
ttcctttctg cgacgagccc attgctatgg aaaccaaaagc gttaggccag cggggattga 300
ggctgcggga tcatgacggg tctctctccc gaagaacctt gcctaaggct tcccgaagcg 360
gctacttctt gacggaaccc gccaccgcgc ctgaaggaga gatttttcca tggacacagc 420
ctagcagaaa gacgcagcct tcgtgcttcg ctgactgctg accactgacc caccgccttg 480
atgacagcac cctcgtgtgc ctcccagtt cagttccggc agccctcagt cagcggcctc 540
tcgcagataa ccaaaagcct gtatatcagc aatggtgtgg ccgccaacaa caagctcatg 600
ctgtctagca accagatcac catggtcac aatgtctcag tggaggtagt gaacaccttg 660
tatgaggata tccagtacat gcaggtaact gtggtgact ccctaactc acgtctctgt 720
gacttctttg accctattgc tgaccatata cacagcgttg agatgaagca gggccgtact 780
ttgtctgaet gtgtgtgtgg tgtgagccgc tcagctgccc tgtgcctcgc ctacctcatg 840
aagtaccacg ccatgtccct gctggacgcc cacacgtgga ccaagtcag cgggcccatc 900
atccgaccca acagcggctt ttgggagcag ctcatccact atgagttcca attgtttggc 960
aagaacactg tgcacatggt cagttcccca gtgggaatga tccctgacat ctatgagaag 1020
gaagtcggtt tgatgattcc actgtgagcc atcccacgag cccctgcatt ggagtcagag 1080
gtacagatct attgttgatc ttacaccaag atccaaactt gaacattcta cttttgttga 1140
tacagaaaaa aacagatgat gcccttttatg agcacaaaaa agagttgctg tagcttttaa 1200
ctttataate cttttttttt cagattaaac taattgtgag atggtgaaga taaattttct 1260
gccatgtgag tgacactggc caggggacta gttgagcgag atggtgcccc gaagaaagat 1320
ggccgccccca ttgcacatgg caggcttgga atcctgcagc actcccaaaa acaagattgc 1380
ctaggaatga tctgtacaa ttcaccc 1407

```

<210> 16
 <211> 549
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 7472032CB1

<400> 16

atgcaaaaagc	ggaaacccct	gataaaaacta	tcagatctct	tgagacttat	tcgctactac	60
gagaacagta	tgggggaaac	tgcccccatg	attcaaatta	tctcgccaccg	ggteccctctc	120
acaacacttg	tgaatcatgg	gagtacaatt	caagatgaga	tttggataag	agtatgtaaa	180
gcaacttatg	acactactct	tctggagaaa	gaagggtacc	atgttctcga	taggcctttt	240
gatgatgggtg	caccaccatc	caaccagatt	gatgactggg	taagtcttgt	gaaaattaaag	300
tttcataaag	aacctcattg	ttgtactgct	gttcattgca	ttgcaggcct	tgggagagct	360
ccagtacttg	ttgccctagc	attaattgaa	ggcaaaatga	aagatgatga	tgcagtacaa	420
ttcgcaagaa	aaaagcagta	tggagctttt	aacagcaagt	taacttttgt	attttggagaa	480
gtatcatcct	taaagatgtg	gctgcacttc	aaagactcca	gtggtcatag	atacaactgt	540
tgcagttaa						549

<210> 17

<211> 1587

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 2522707CB1

<400> 17

aggagctagg	gttgtcctgc	cagggtagaa	tcggaaccgt	aggaggggta	cttaaccgga	60
cggcctacca	ggcctgtggc	cgtgcgcggg	aagagcactg	cagatctcag	gatgatgggg	120
cgcagcttgg	gtttgccatg	cagcacatcg	tgggtgtgcc	ccacgtactg	gttcggaggg	180
gcctccttgg	aagggacctc	ttcatgacca	ggactctctg	cagcccaggc	ccaagccagc	240
ccggagagaa	aagacctgag	gaggtggccc	tggggctgca	ccaccgectc	ccagcactgg	300
gaagagccct	ggggcacagc	attcagcaac	gagcgacctc	cacagccaag	acttgggtgg	360
acagatatga	agagtttgtt	ggactcaacg	aggttcgaga	ggcccaggga	aagggtgacag	420
aggctgagaa	agtgttcatg	gtggctcgag	ggcttgtccg	agaggctcgg	gaggacttgg	480
aagttcacca	ggccaagctg	aaggaggtga	gggaccgctt	ggaccgtgtc	tccagggagg	540
acagtcahta	cttggaaactg	gctactctcg	agcacaggat	gctgcaggag	gagaagaggc	600
ttcgcacagc	ctatctgcgt	gcagaagact	ctgagcgaga	gaagttctcc	ctcttctctg	660
cagctgtgcg	ggaaagtcac	gagaaggagc	gcacaagggc	tgagaggacc	aagaactggg	720
ccctcattgg	ctcagtcctg	ggggccctga	ttggtgtggc	tggtccacc	tatgtgaacc	780
gtgtgcgact	acaggagctg	aaggctttac	tcctggaggc	gcagaagggg	cctgtgagtc	840
tccaagaggc	cattcgagaa	cagggctota	gctactcccg	ccagcagagg	gacctccaca	900
atctcatggg	ggactttgag	ggcctgttac	atgtgtctgg	gccagggcag	gactctgggt	960
cacaggcagg	tagtccccc	accagagaca	gagatgtaga	tgctctttca	gctgccttga	1020
aagagcagct	tagtcattcc	aggcaagtcc	attcatgtct	agaaggctta	cgagagcagc	1080
ttgatggcct	agaaaagact	tggtggccaaa	tggtgggggt	ggttcagctt	gtaaagtctg	1140
cagcacaccc	aggcctgggt	gaaccagcag	acggggctat	gccagccttc	ttgctggagc	1200
aggggagcat	gatcttggca	ctgtcagaca	cggagcagag	actagaagcc	caagtcaaca	1260
ggaaacacat	ctatagcacc	ctggctcaact	gtgtgacatt	tgtggccaca	ctgctgtgtc	1320
tctacatgct	attcaaagcc	agctaaccoc	tggccctccc	tccagagggt	ctgaggcaat	1380
agctgtgaat	gtggatttaa	gtagagaatc	gtagcaatga	agcgagcctt	tgggggcatg	1440
tacaacctca	atctgaagga	gcagtatctg	tgtygctcac	cagcaggcat	gcttcgcttt	1500
gtagacaagg	ttcatttaca	ttaattatca	aaactttgtg	ctaattgtcca	attaaaatat	1560
cctgagtttt	attattttaa	aaaaaaa				1587

<210> 18

<211> 1771

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<223> Incyte ID No: 637331CB1

<400> 18

cggaaacgacc	cagcagcgcc	tagatggctt	tggtcacggg	ccagcgggtca	cctaccccca	60
gcaccacctc	cagcccctgc	gcctcggagg	cagacagtgg	ggagggaagaa	tgcgggtcac	120
agcccaggag	catcagcgag	agctttctaa	ctgtcaagg	tgtgcctctt	tttctaccac	180
ggggaaatgg	ctcatccaca	ccaagaatca	gccacagagc	gaacaagcat	gcaggcgatc	240
tccaacagca	tctccaagca	atgttcattt	tactccgccc	agaagacaac	atcaggctgg	300

```

ctgtaagact ggaaagtact taccagaatc gaacacgcta tatggtagtg gtttcaacta 360
atggtagaca agacactgaa gaaagcatcg tcctaggaat ggatttctcc tctaatagaca 420
gtagcacttg taccatgggc ttagttttgc ctctctggag cgacacgcta attcatittg 480
atggtagatg tgggttcagt gtatcgacgg ataacagagt tcacatatcc aaacctgtat 540
ctgtgcaggc aatgtggtct gcactacaga gcttacacaa ggcttgtgaa gtccgccagag 600
cgcataacta ctacccaggc agcctatttc tcacttgggt gagttattat gagagccata 660
tcaactcaga tcaatcctca gtcaatgaat ggaatgcaat gcaagatgta cagtcccacc 720
ggcccgactc tccagctctc ttcaccgaca tacctactga acgtgaacga acagaaaggc 780
taattaaaac caaattaagg gagatcatga tgcagaagga tttggagaat attacatcca 840
aagagataag aacagagttg gaaatgcaaa tgggtgtgcaa cttgcgggaa tccaaggaat 900
ttatagacaa tgaatgata gtgaccttg gtcaaatgga tagccctaca cagatatttg 960
agcatgtgtt cctgggetca gaatggaatg cctccaactt agaggactta cagaaccgag 1020
gggtacggta tatcttgaat gtcactcgag agatagataa cttcttccca ggagtctttg 1080
agtatcataa cattcgggta tatgatgaag aggcaacgga tctcctggcg tactggaatg 1140
acacttacaa attcatctct aaagcaaaga aacatggatc taaatgcctt gtgcactgca 1200
aaatgggggt gagtccgtca gcctccaccg tgattgccta tgcaatgaag gaatatggct 1260
ggaatctgga ccgagcctcg agccgaattc ggctcgagaa agtgtacaat ttgatgagtt 1320
ttgacgtgtg cacccttcca accatcatga caatacaaat aatgaacata tcaatcacc 1380
caaaaaagtt tccttatgcc tctttgtcat tcagccccc tttcccacat tcttcccaca 1440
tccacaggca atcatggatc tgttttctat tgtttatagat tagtttgcac ttcctacaat 1500
tttatacaca tggaaataata ctataggtac tcttggttgg ctcttcccat ccagcataat 1560
aagtttgaga ttcattcatg ttgttatatg cgtctatgtt cattcctttt tattgctaag 1620
tgttatttca ttatatggac ataccagaat ttgtttatcc attcatgttt tgatggaaat 1680
ttgtatttcc agcttttggc tattacaaat aaaactgatg tgaacatttg tttacatata 1740
atatgaaaga aaagaaagaa cgaaaaaaaaa g 1771

```